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Beef-Flood Report Denied; Army-Navy Refuse Probe; Poland's Premier Resigns

The World's Day—July 9, 1943

Boston: OPA Denies 'Floods of Beef' Coming

"Floods-of-beef" predictions for Boston were denied today by OPA Regional Meat Officer as newly announced price rises on certain groceries were discounted by a grocery executive. [Page 2.]

Conflicting statements on New England's gasoline supply were cleared up today by OPA officials, whose statements apparently had been misinterpreted. [Page 2.]

Air mail from Boston in June totaled 66,806 pounds, an increase of more than 100 per cent over the 32,829 pounds shipped during the same month last year, according to Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly.

Washington: Services Refuse Aid in FCC Probe

The War and Navy Departments, by direction of President Roosevelt, refused to co-operate in an investigation of the Federal Communications Commission undertaken by a special House committee headed by Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia. Both Departments notified the Committee they would not permit the appearance of officers for questioning nor produce documents requested.

Eastern petroleum stocks rose from 29.5 to 31.5 per cent of normal, the highest point in four months, Acting Petroleum Administrator for War Ralph K. Davies has announced. This supply, however, must take care of military as well as civilian requirements.

The question of an 8-cent wage increase for 1,000,000 nonoperating railroad workers, President Roosevelt said, still is being discussed back and forth. An emergency board recommended the increase, but the Economic Stabilization Director, Fred M. Vinson, turned it down and suggested drastic modification.

President Roosevelt withheld his reasons for withdrawing his nomination of George Henry Payne for reappointment as a member of the Federal Communications Commission, a step which resulted in severing Mr. Payne's connection with the agency.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has agreed to reconsider a projected agreement for participation in a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, in view of questions whether it constitutes a treaty, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan told the Senate.

The resignation of Lowell Mellett, Chief of the Motion-Picture Bureau of the Office of War Information, was announced by OWI Director Elmer Davis.

In Europe: Mikolajczyk Resigns From Polish Post

Resignation of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, recently appointed Acting Premier of the Polish Government in Exile, is reported in London. Differences over future Polish policy are said to be the reason for resignation.

Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to Britain, has left for Moscow to confer with his Government. His last visit to Moscow was in December, 1941.

Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski's dispatch case, containing state papers and other official documents, has been recovered from the wreckage of the plane in which the former Polish leader crashed during a take-off from Gibraltar on July 4.

Gen. Auguste Nogués, former Resident General of French Morocco, has been refused permission to live in France by Marshal Philippe Petain, according to the Rome Radio.

André Philip, French Commissioner of the Interior, has left Algiers, Algeria, for London, where René Massigli, French Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, already is conferring with members of the British Government.

National: Pennsylvania Miners Returning to Pits

Miners went through picket lines in a back-to-work move in Pennsylvania's Fayette County fields, though scores of mines still were operating with reduced crews because of the action of an insurgent group which refused to comply with their union leader's order to produce coal.

Illinois miners who filed claims for unemployment compensation for lost time during the May 1 to 3 work stoppage were denied benefits in a decision issued by the Divisionof Placement and Unemployment Compensation.

Advance reservations for coach travel will be required by the Southern Pacific Railroad after July 16. Reservations will be for definite trains but not for specific cars or seats, F. S. McGinnis, Vice-President in Charge of Passenger Traffic, explained. Servicemen will be required to make advance reservations but will be given preference.

Freezing restaurant food and drink prices at levels charged between April 4 and 10 is planned by the Regional Office of Price Administration in New York City.

Frederick Heizer Wright, Copy Editor of the New York Daily News, pleaded innocent in Federal Court to an indictment charging he served as a paid agent of the Japanese Government for 10 years prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor without notifying the State Department. Judge John W. Clancy fixed bail at $5,000 and set the case down for trial Aug. 9.

Orient: Mme. Chiang Honors Her American Pilots

American fliers who flew Mme. Chiang Kai-shek to China were decorated with the Chinese Standard of Clouds Medal and were Mme. Chiang's guests at a luncheon at the Generalissimo's residence.

The War:

Latest developments from world battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

Neponset Woman 'Joins Up' With Spars As Fifth of Her Family in the Service

The Navy's slogan, "Join the Navy and See the World," has had a tremendous appeal for members of the family of Mrs. Vivian M. McCarvel, of Neponset. For, including herself, there are now five "of them" in the sea-going branch of the armed services.

She, being the latest to "join up," will leave the South Station tomorrow with 25 other New England girls for "boot" training of the Spar training ship Biltmore, United States Coast Guard Women's Reserve Training Station, in Florida.

Her husband has announced intentions of joining the Seabees, Navy Construction Battalion. Those of her family already in the service are a brother, Alden I. MacFawn, Chief Storekeeper in the Navy; a brother-in-law, John M. Schlicht, Ensign in the Navy; and a stepbrother, Lester Rundlett, a cook in the Navy.

The new Spars will report at 70 State Street, Coast Guard Recruiting Office, at 9 a. m. tomorrow and will be taken to South Station by two transport trucks. Priscilla Cranston, yeoman second class, will be the petty officer in charge of the detail proceeding to West Palm Beach, Fla.

After a month of basic training, the new Spars will go either to special schools for training as yeomen or storekeepers or directly to assignments throughout the country.

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Weather Report

Occasional Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 9:23 p. m. and ends Saturday at 4:45 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday at 9:23 p. m. and ends Sunday at 4:46 a. m.

Taxpayer Head Hits at Huge U. S. Pay Roll

MacDonald says Federal employees in Bay State outnumber all State and municipal workers.

Criticizing as "reprehensible" the Federal government's hiring of employees in competition with producers of war materials, Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, charged today that the Federal pay roll is being padded with unnecessary help.

A recent survey made by the Federation, Mr. MacDonald said, shows that Federal employees in Massachusetts outnumber all the State and municipal employees within the Commonwealth.

"While homes are being broken up by the draft and with war plants crying for more workers we have the paradoxical situation of Federal bureaus hiring more and more help in competition with the producers of war materials," the Taxpayers' Federation official asserted.

Situation "Shocking"

"This situation is so shocking that the Congressional Committee on Nonessential Expenditures has called on the Federal Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of the Budget to stop the 'wasteful personnel practices so prevalent in the Federal service.' The Congressional Committee has also demanded that the Budget Bureau furnish to the Commission information on surplus employees in every Federal department and agency.

"Here in Massachusetts we have a situation where the number of Federal employees outnumber the combined total of State and local employees, while the Federal pay roll is now on a monthly basis of $19,926,000 for Federal employees to $15,990,000 for state and local employees. While this difference in wage totals may be due in part to larger wages paid Federal employees in arsenals and the Navy Yard, nevertheless, it is a well known fact that ordinary clerical help is paid more by the Federal Government than by the State or municipalities.

"The WPA was officially pronounced dead last month. . . . Now Congress has voted to abolish the NYA. But that is not enough. We now have the astounding number of 13 separate Federal corporations and agencies created especially to lend money to farmers or farmer groups. It seems reasonable that a large number of these agencies could be eliminated. And this would be no more than a small beginning.

Is Reprehensible

"The action of Federal agencies in recruiting unnecessary employees is reprehensible, particularly in this period of critical manpower shortage. The Congressional Committee has condemned large pay increases granted employees in certain agencies, in revealing that the entire Civil Service system has, to a great extent, broken down

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

U. S. Recognition Denied to French; Giraud Pledges Aid in Pacific Fight; Americans Only 3 Miles From Munda

President reveals that relations with Liberation Committee are strictly military.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—President Roosevelt revealed at his press conference today that the United States had no present intention of recognizing the French Committee of National Liberation shortly before Gen. Henri Giraud, who with Gen. Charles de Gaulle is Co-president of the Committee, pledged France's collaboration in the fight against Japan in the Pacific.

The French military leader went on to tell a War Department press conference that he had concluded agreements with President Roosevelt for weapons and war material for the re-equipment of the 300,000 French soldiers in North Africa.

President Roosevelt's revelation that the United States would refrain from entering the confused French political situation made it clear that the United States intends to co-operate fully with the Committee to free France from Nazi conquest, but this co-operation will be military, not political.

Prior to the Giraud conference the Department handed correspondents the following statement:

Giraud's Pledge

"The member of the French Committee for National Liberation (General Giraud) does not wish to take a political position that might involve the whole Committee."

General Giraud then told the correspondents: "I give you the following pledge:

"France will be at your side to liberate the Pacific from Japanese dominion even as she will remain with you to build a peace that will be lasting and just but also realistic."

It was a full day for General Giraud: Visits to Mount Vernon, Va., to the Unknown Soldier monument at Arlington, Va., and to the Lincoln Memorial; then a press conference at the War Department's pentagon which drew one of the largest attendances in recent Washington history, and where General Giraud, who speaks only French, nevertheless managed to give correspondents the impression of quiet, genuine ability, a devotion to France second to none, and a burning determination to free France from Nazi bondage.

Mr. Roosevelt at his morning press conference apparently based his position regarding recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation on a broad principle. He said it should be noted that at least 95 per cent of the people of France remain under German domination. He left the impression that it was the con-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Associated Press

RAF Bomber 'Lays Its Eggs' on Target

An RAF Ventura bomber soaring over the target area of Flushing, the Netherlands, during a daylight attack on the De Scheide Shipbuilding Yards late last month. Smoke from bomb burst rises from engine shops on the marine docks and from oil-storage tanks on the east side of the Verbreed Canal.

Climactic battle is near for Japanese base in Solomons — Cologne hit hard by RAF.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American troops have cut through the New Georgia jungles to within three miles of the key Japanese base at Munda.

The fighting in Russia grows steadily more intense. German armored spearheads have driven a new wedge into the Soviet defenses near Belgorod, but farther north, near Orel, the Russians have regained lost ground in a series of counterattacks.

Recent operations by United States submarines have accounted for 10 Japanese ships sunk and four damaged. American undersea craft are sinking Japanese vessels at the rate of one a day.

RAF bombers have heavily attacked Cologne and other Rhineland centers, ending a four-night lull in the aerial offensive against Germany.

In the fighting in the Central Solomons, it is now plain that the climactic hour in the battle for Munda is near. Blockaded by sea and land, the Japanese garrison appears doomed to quick surrender or annihilation. But the fight is certain to be a bitter one while it lasts. Some estimates in this country have put the number of Japanese troops at Munda at 10,000 but this figure seems excessive.

By landing at two points north of Munda and then advancing on it from northeast and northwest, the Americans are seeking to take the base from the rear in the same manner in which they took Viru Harbor farther south on New Georgia. As The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent on New Georgia points out in another column, this is the story of Singapore and Hong Kong in reverse.

General MacArthur's Headquarters says the advancing Americans clashed with Japanese patrols at Elelo, three miles east of Munda, and defeated them, and other American forces beat off a short-lived surprise blow by 20 Japanese who sought to land on nearby Rendova Island.

In the fighting in Russia, there has been no abatement in the violence or in the persistence of the German attacks. But Moscow insists that at no place on the 165-mile front has there been a major Nazi gain. The wedge in the Belgorod area apparently has not been expanded beyond the first line of the Russian defenses.

In the Orel region, Russian dispatches say, the Germans hurled 90,000 men at the Soviet lines in 13 successive waves, only to be beaten off with very heavy losses.

From 20 to 30 Nazi 60-ton Tiger tanks are reported to have led each thrust, closely followed by motorized cannon, infantry, and old-model tanks. But not even this clever massing of striking power could prevail against carefully grouped Russian artillery and bold engineers who literally walked under the treads of the advancing mechanical monsters before planting mines. Not a single tank broke through.

The Russians put Nazi losses in the first four days of the five-day-old offensive at more than 35,000 killed, 1,843 tanks disabled, and 810 planes destroyed. Obviously no army can stand a drain such as this for long.

South Pacific:

Pincers Closing Tight on Munda

Only three miles from Munda, United States invaders are probing Japanese defenses of that New Georgia island air base and over

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Congress Puts Heavy Dents In New Deal

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—Congress is liquidating the New Deal.

That is a strong impression drawn from six months' initial work of the Seventy-eighth Congress, just recessed.

Obscured by a final partial victory on the subsidy issue, the Roosevelt Administration has suffered more and, in some respects, sharper defeats than in any single interval before in 10 years.

Another impression from the six months' record is that Congress, whether consciously or unconsciously, is inflation-minded. At least, it is not aware of the inflation danger and has repeatedly—whether by steps taken, steps attempted or steps omitted—moved in the direction of higher consumer costs.

As Congress leaves Washington the barriers against inflationary cost-of-living advances are weaker than when it arrived.

Solidly Behind War Effort

Final conclusion is that Congress has supported the military and naval program at every point. It has voted huge sums. But its views have not extended beyond the war effort. It has dropped the Administration's chief postwar planning agency. And down to date it has declined to commit itself on a declaration of postwar co-operation with the United Nations to preserve peace. .

The full record of the new Congress is obscured by the hectic and jumpy final weeks. In these last weeks legislation was hasty and Congress appeared to overreach itself at several points. Members inclined to drift home before the formal recess. This past week one third of the membership have been absentees.

Congressmen were the first to admit that they had lost touch with the public. Failure of Farm Bloc members to receive letters from actual farmers worried them. The public seemed too confused over what was going on in Washington to make its views felt one way or another. It is a good thing for the country that Congress is going home.

On what individual Congressmen learn from "grass roots" constituents in the next two months will determine whether the present legislative line continues.

The breach with the New Deal

Continued on Page 3, Column 4

Marine Epic Written In Viru Harbor Coup

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the United States naval forces in the South Pacific

VIRU HARBOR, New Georgia Island, July 5. Delayed.—Hacking their way for four days through jungle vines, swamps and rivers, a force of United States Marines attacked the Japanese garrison here from the rear, completely routing the enemy in a five-hour pitched battle.

The operation, which resulted in one of the first battles of the New Georgia campaign, was the first offensive land action against the Japanese since Guadalcanal.

From the standpoint of the numbers of men involved and the casualties on both sides this was not a major action. But the importance of Viru together with the fact that it was possibly the most difficult operation in Marine Corps history make this a big-scale triumph.

The Japanese position on Viru, commanding the sea entrance to the sheltered harbor from high cliffs, might be likened to Singapore or Hong Kong on a smaller scale.

Came as Full Surprise

The defending force, like the British last year, expected only a sea-borne invasion and never imagined that a force large enough to constitute a threat could traverse the seemingly impenetrable jungle, swamps, and rivers.

Thus when such a force did arrive in their rear the Japanese were unable to swing their large guns in time to effect the needed defense and their coastal guns were never fired.

I accompanied the Marines from the time they landed to the south of Viru some days before the actual invasion began until with bandaged feet and drenched to the skin they slogged in the mud through the shambles which was once a Japanese stronghold.

It was an epic of unexcelled leadership and individual bravery and endurance which has not been surpassed if equaled in the Pacific war. It was also a triumph of outguessing and outfighting by American Marines of the cream of Japan's Formossa - trained amphibious troops.

Three Days Before Invasion

The battle for New Georgia really began June 27, three days before the invasion date, when at dusk raiders set out in rubber boats and native war canoes.

The band landed a few miles up the coast still south of Viru at midnight, bivouacked in a native village an dstarted overland in a tropical downpour which continued sporadically throughout a 35-mile march to Viru.

Each man carried full equipment. There were mortars, heavy machine guns, grenades, demolition kits, dynamite blocks, ammunition, rifles, and rations for three days. Each camouflaged Marine uniform was adorned by countless war devices such as combat knives, pistols, and home-made projectiles. One man had two blocks of T. N. T. bound to a chain taken from a Japanese bomber and held together with bicycle tape.

Apparently the enemy discovered our force on the first day out, for less than an hour after the last Marine left the first night's bivouac area was sprayed with machine-gun fire. Enemy groups dodged along behind the column, striking twice again in the first day but not delaying progress to any noticeable degree.

In one of these fights—actually

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OPA Weighs Its Powers After Brush With Congress

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—Still a little confused from their fray with Congress, Office of Price Administration officials today pored over the Congressional Record to see what powers they have to "hold the line" on prices henceforth.

They found:

1. With its appropriation cut 5 per cent from present operating levels, OPA will have to make drastic retrenchments to find money to pay the 1,800 additional investigators Administrator Prentiss M. Brown wants to hire. OPA at present has 2,600 investigators to cover all price, rent, and rationing regulations in the country, an average of less than one to a county.

2. They can go ahead with their program to keep prices of certain cost-of-living items to consumers down by means of a Government subsidy, paid to the processor, out of funds that can be scraped together by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Subsidies already are being paid on butter and meat.

Even as OPA was rejoicing over its subsidy victory, however, members of the National War Labor Board were stating their belief that much stricter price control is necessary to keep wages down.

Purchases Barred

3. Congress did not give OPA investigators the authority they asked for to buy samples on the "black market." This means that investigators will continue to get their evidence of price violations chiefly from housewives' complaints.

4. OPA can continue to hire professors and men without actual business experience since a recommendation that all OPA policy-makers be required to have five years' business experience was thrown out in Senate-House conference.

5. Grade-labeling reforms such as those ordered into effect by former OPA Administrator Leon Henderson and later thrown out by Mr. Brown are specifically barred in the future. A provision in the Commodity Credit Corporation bill tells Mr. Brown he must not construe anything in the bill as "authorizing the Administration to standardize any commodity, unless the Administrator determines with respect to such standardization, that 'no practical alternative exists for securing effective price control with respect to such commodity.'"

Price ceilings, it is specified, may be based only on grades and specifications which are in wide, general use in an industry, or may be based on legal standards or specifications promulgated under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act or the Federal Meat Inspection Act.

Limited Authority

In other words, OPA may not set up its own standards, but may use those already in "wide, actual commercial use" or lawfully required by some other Government agency. "Voluntary, advisory, warehousing, proposed, or tentative standards issued by administrative officials" are barred.

OPA legal experts today set to work to see what effect this restrictive order will have on 265 price regulations, into which minimum standards have been written.

Among these regulations are those setting dollars-and-cents ceilings at retail on beef, lamb, pork, poultry, potatoes, citrus fruits, milk, and rayon stockings.

Jobs of approximately 20 OPA policy-makers were saved when

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Unanimous Silence Kills Bond Slogan

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, used his press conference yesterday as a testing ground for a suggested slogan for the third war-loan drive scheduled to start in September.

He told reporters the war savings staff had offered this: "The more bonds and sweat, the less blood and tears."

"What do you think of it?" he asked the group.

There was a deep silence.

"Well, we won't use that one," said Mr. Morgenthau.

Long Front of Axis 'Fortress' Leaves Wide Gaps for Attack

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 9—German apprehension over the forthcoming Allied attack on Hitler's vaunted Fortress Europe is a great deal more acute than is realized in the democracies for two important reasons. First, the defenses of Fortress Europe are a lot weaker than has generally been supposed, and, second, the very fact that a Fortress exists means that the basic idea of the German General Staff since 1918 has proved to be a failure.

A sober examination of German claims of that Fortress's strength and of commitments which Axis forces must fulfil in view of the present striking power of the United Nations and conditions within conquered Europe shows many gaps which can constitute a serious menace to the Axis.

Dealing with hard cold facts a Swiss military correspondent estimates that the length of the European front which must be defended by Axis troops is about 10,000 kilometers.

The Axis has 9,000,000 men under arms. Of these 1,000,000 are necessary for defending occupied countries, leaving 8,000,000 to defend 10,000 kilometers. This means an average of 800 men per kilometer.

Other Manpower Needs

Since the Russian front demands stronger forces it is calculated that the Axis has an average of 650 men per kilometer. This assumes that all Axis soldiers are at the front and ignores manpower claims for defenses in depth, supply service demands, and other needs.

The result is a tremendous disparity between the length of the European front and the number of soldiers defending it. To overcome this difficulty the German General Staff tactics consist of establishing numerous strong points at from five to 50 kilometers distance from the front line. Garrisons so placed are linked by good roads with the main fighting line and on a given signal can be rushed to threatened points.

The success of such a system naturally depends upon the

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Promise of Flood of Beef Just a Misunderstanding

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Calm and dispassionate consideration of various angles of the Greater Boston food picture today tended somewhat to allay the "demand and supply" confusion which has reached almost as high a level among food-hunting housewives as among vacation-seeking motorists.

"Tops" among the various contradictions today was the statement by Frederic W. Lake, Regional OPA Meat Rationing Officer, who has been quoted as predicting a flow of beef that eventually would reach flood proportions.

"The chance for an increase in the supply of beef is extremely remote," he declared today, adding that he had not predicted a larger slaughter of cattle and a consequent decrease in point values of beef.

Depends on Feed Supply

"Such a statement attributed to me is a misunderstanding," he asserted. "While it is true that on the first of the year we had the largest cattle population in history—78,000,000 head—the slaughter has decreased steadily and there is no present indication of any change in this trend. The recent sharp increase in point values of beef cuts reflected a declining slaughter," he added.

"If a shortage in the supply of feed develops this fall," he continued, "livestock will come to market in larger quantities. Farmers will have to dispose of their cattle. In this event, of course, beef point values would be reduced.

"Today, the pork supply is considerably improved, with lamb running second. The hog kill in May was a record for that month, an increase of 25 per cent over the same period last year, or a total slaughter of 5,300,000 head. However, there is still an over-all shortage of meat. The pork increase offsets only to a small degree the shortage of beef."

A "joker" in the newly announced higher prices effective Aug. 8 on certain grocery items was seen by Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, who said that, "volume-wise," the increases do not amount to very much.

So far as the trade is concerned, he said, about 90 per cent of the canned fruits and vegetables—corn, beans, peas, tomatoes, peaches, pears, and pineapples—will not be affected by any price rise. "This means," he said, "that as far as canned goods are concerned, the consumer will pay more for only about 10 per cent."

Little Hope for More Beef

Mr. McCabe, like Mr. Lake, saw little hope of early additional supplies of beef, or reductions in point values. "There's simply not enough beef here to meet ration demands," he said.

Meanwhile, the controversy continued as market refrigerators were depleted of already record low stocks of beef. Some butchers had meager stocks of lamb and veal, and even pork product supplies were at low ebb. Some broilers and friers were to be found, indicating a slightly easing poultry situation.

Yet, even as housewives went about their morning marketing, the news of new higher prices on groceries spurred them to thinking more than twice as they parted with precious red and blue stamps for rationed items, or wondered just what they could feed their families from the un-rationed stocks.

Just a 'Soother' For Baby Proves A Poser for OPA

Whether a restless, teething baby, being soothed into sleep by a short automobile ride, constitutes a violation of the Office of Price Administration ban on pleasure driving, is the question to be decided by Simon Duffin, OPA Hearing Commissioner, following a series of hearings held at the Federal Building today.

Irving Shear, of Roxbury, Assistant Manager of a parking lot, who was stopped on July 4 in Wollaston, while his wife and 14-month-old baby son were in the car with him, told the Commissioner today that the ride was being taken to soothe the baby to sleep. "It worked, too," Mr. Shear said.

Commissioner Duffin sympathized with the respondent, but took the case under advisement.

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Youthful Envoys To Racial Parley Leave Tomorrow

About 25 representatives of Boston's major youth organizations will entrain for Stoughton tomorrow afternoon to attend an Inter-Faith Inter-Race Conference called by the Youth for Victory Council, which has headquarters at 48 Boylston Street.

The purpose of the week-end gathering is to bring together young people of different races and religions to discuss specific war activities which Hub youth can work on together. The Council believes this will be one step in solving the race problem.

Among the organizations represented will be Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Young Women's Christian Association, Massachusetts Christian Youth Council, Greek Orthodox Youth, Victory Council of Jewish Youth, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Boston University, Northeastern University, and Radcliffe College.

In addition to a discussion of youth unity and possible future co-operation on specific projects, the program will include sports, singing, and cooking together in the spirit of friendliness which these organizations think should characterize the relations of all races and religions.

FLAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX

NO GUESSWORK. 12 to 18 tender and crisp corn muffins at every baking because the ingredients are precision-mixed! If, owing to war, your grocer hasn't any Flakorn (or Flako) today, check with him again tomorrow.

Sure results are also yours when you use FLAKO PIE CRUST

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CRAX WITH THE BAKED-IN FLAVOR

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America's Original All-Purpose Cracker

Baked by MEGOWEN-EDUCATOR FOOD COMPANY

Traffic Circle Halted 'for Duration'

By a Staff Photographer

Filled Land at Brookline Avenue and Park Drive

It took engineers nearly two years to get this far under wartime priorities and scarcity of labor. So the traffic corner will look like this "for the duration."

Traffic Circle At Park Drive Is 'Called Off'

After nearly two years of wartime priorities on materials and manpower, during which traffic has virtually been cut in half, the City of Boston has abandoned efforts to finish a traffic circle at the Sears Roebuck corner of Park Drive and Brookline Avenue.

Thus did William P. Long, Park Commissioner, remove the mystery that has hung over this vital traffic corner ever since a group of WPA workers, armed with an assortment of highway tools, appeared on the scene in October, 1941, to begin breaking ground. But the Japanese did some groundbreaking at Pearl Harbor two months later, deepening the mystery of what the City of Boston was going to do with the great piles of dirt rising in the Sears Roebuck corner of the Fenway.

When the WPA went out, the Park Department took over, to struggle against the lack of specialists to construct a culvert for Muddy River, finally completed that fancy work and recently leveled the land in park style around the traffic center for the circle. Similar work has been finished where Park Drive is diverted across Muddy River in front of Simmons College to form a traffic bottleneck.

So, the corners are now ready for the giant circles that will enable traffic to move smoothly and safely. "What traffic?" is the question Commissioner Long asked himself today as he called the whole thing off "for the duration."

Racial Equality to Be Stressed At Boston Civic Mass Meeting

The citizens of Boston will be asked to reassert their historic national leadership in the field of Negro race relations at a nonpartisan civic mass meeting at the Boston Arena, Sunday, July 11, at 3 p. m.

The meeting is called as a ferment of race riots is slowly spreading from city to city throughout the United States. Its object is to take timely steps to insure that similar rioting will not spread to Boston. Prominent speakers with first-hand experience in the Detroit riots, in Boston's racial problems and in the larger national Negro issue will show Boston the practical steps leading to a workable, peaceful racial democracy in this city.

A group of civic organizations are sponsoring the meeting including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Race Relations Committee of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, the Citizens Committe for Interracial Unity, the New England Division of the American Jewish Congress, the Congress for Industrial Organization, the Civil Liberties Union, the Women's Trade Union League, the Armstrong Hemenway Foundation and the Union for Democratic Action.

"We are not going to have any race riots in Boston," said Julian D. Steele, president of the Boston Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and chairman of the interracial committee of sponsors, in announcing the meeting. "This city has always been friendly to the cause of racial equality, and the situation is not inflammatory here. But the same causes which produced the outbreak in Detroit do nevertheless exist in every large American city where there is a large Negro population, and they exist in an important degree in Boston. At this mass meeting we will seek ways of easing these problems in the broadest and most constructive spirit—and with the best nonpartisan support that Boston can muster."

Mr. Steele defined the purpose of the meeting by saying, "In Boston we can still work through interracial co-operation. Indeed, Boston is an ideal city to take national leadership in showing that there is an effective alternative to violence; that the Negroes do have practical, democratic steps open to them for the solution of their problems."

"We appeal to all true Americans to take their stand at this meeting for victory without regard for race or creed. A military victory will be empty unless America can demonstrate to the world and to its own conscience that it has a genuine democracy—that the four freedoms for which we fight are being realized at home. An essential key to victory abroad is interracial unity at home."

The meeting will be open to the general public, Mr. Steele said. It will be opened by Dr. Frederick May Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association. Other Bostonians sponsoring the meeting are Louis C. Bartol, Edgar Benjamin, the Rev. Alfred V. Bliss, Mrs. Benjamin F. Bouzner, Alexander Brin, Russell Cameron, Mrs. Dorothy Colby, the Rev. Walton E. Cole, Noyes Collinson, Dr. Albert S. Coolidge, Dean Vaughn Dabney, the Rev. Gardiner Day, the Very Rev. Angus Dun, Zara DuPont, Dr. Richard Emerich, Harry Grages, Sidney Grant, Ray W. Guild, Dr. John B. Hall, Dr. L. O. Hartman, Dr. Isaac Higginbotham, Prof. Ernest Hooten, the Rev. Kenneth DeP. Hughes, Frank Hurwitz, Edward Ingraham, Dr. Frank Jennings, Phillips Ketchum, Dean Howard LeSourd, Henry Levy, Dr. Samuel M. Lindsay, Mrs. W. O. B. Little, Fred Monosson, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Moors, Miss Josephine Nessler, Mrs. Rose Norwood, Dr. Ralph C. Ostergren, the Rev. Richard M. Owens, the Rev. George L. Paine, Mrs. Elizabeth Piper, Irving Rabinovitz, Julian D. Rainey, Joseph Salerno, the Rev. Oscar J. F. Seitz, George Selleck, Rabbi Joseph Shubow, Julian D. Steel, Mrs. Max Ulin, Max Ulin, C. F. Whiting, Mrs. John W. Bartol, Mrs. James B. Ayer, Marie Jordan, Mrs. Floyd R. Banks, Jr., James H. Jones, Professor and Mrs. A. M. Schlesinger, Roy A. Cushman, Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, Prof. E. Merrick Dodd, Prof. Warren A. Seavey.

Activities of the Morgan Memorial Cover an Extensive Summer Program

More than 1,000 persons are being helped through the Morgan Memorial summer activities, it was revealed today by officials of this charitable organization.

Designed specifically for the benefit of the needy and underprivileged, these various activities include the Morgan Memorial Fresh Air Camps at South Athol, Mass., where 400 babies, boys, girls, and adults are taken for the months of July and August. Each child under 12 years of age receives the benefit of a full two-month vacation. Others taken have periods of two weeks.

In Boston, the program consists of a Daily Vacation School which has recreational features such as the supervised playground and games as well as the study of handicrafts.

Outings are provided each week day to Morgan Memorial's Lucy Stone Home for the benefit of the mothers and babies who are unable to get away from the heat of city tenements and streets. Groups of different nationalities have specific days for these outings.

Every effort is made to see that the benefits of these activities go to those whose need is most pressing. This marks the 37th consecutive season of the Fresh Air Camps at South Athol.

Ration Dates For Consumers

New point values now in effect.

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "P" and "Q" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire July 31.

July 11—Red "R" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

July 18—Red "S" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

Canned Goods—Aug. 7—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" now valid, will expire on this date.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—July 21—Stamp No. 21, now good for one pound, expires on this date.

July 22—Stamp No. 22 good for one pound, expiring Aug. 11.

Gasoline—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for three gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

War Industry Leaders Going Into 'Training'

War Activities in New England

Busy shipbuilders will don uniforms and ride their craft in battle practice, manufacturers of electrical equipment will "live" in khaki on searchlight maneuvers, and makers of dozens of other fighting items will also see how their products work under fire in a tour of Camp Edwards on July 28-29, it was announced today.

As guests of the War Department, all members of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts engaged in war production have been invited to the 24-hour event, the first of its size anywhere in the nation, according to Roy F. Williams, A. I. M. General Manager.

On a special train of the New Haven Railroad, the guests will leave Boston at 1:20 p. m. on July 28, and return by 5:30 p. m. the following day.

At Edwards the "soldiers for a day" will live in barracks, receive the regular rations at Army mess, and in separate groups work on night problems under the Engineer Amphibian Command, the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Training Center, or in the aviation maneuvers at neighboring Otis Field.

Famous Names in Wacs

Among the Wacs at Fort Devens are many who are members of famous families:

Mrs. Hilda J. De Vadetski, whose husband is a Signal Corps sergeant overseas, is the daughter of Herbert H. Lehman, Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations and former Governor of New York. His other two children are also in uniform: Capt. John Lehman of the Fourth Armored Division, and Flight Officer Peter Lehman of the Royal Canadian Air Force, who is transferring to the Yank Air Forces.

Margaret Gardiner arrived to complete the "all-out" service record of the family of Col. William Tudor Gardiner, former Governor of Maine. Col. Gardiner is in the Air Service Command, having served as chairman of the French Rearmament Commission in Africa. The eldest of his three sons is a second lieutenant in artillery in Hawaii, another son is a junior-grade lieutenant in submarine service in the South Pacific, and the other son is receiving ski-troop training in Colorado. Mrs. Gardiner supervises a 500-acre farm at Wiscasset.

Esther F. Pinsky of Bellaire, Ohio, is the first woman ever to serve as an Assistant Attorney General of Ohio. She also had been elected City Solicitor and Police Prosecutor in her home town.

Grace Butler is a cousin of Governor Saltonstall and of Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy.

Chaplains Graduate

On Cambridge Common where George Washington took command of the Continental Army, the 15th graduating class of the Army Chaplain School at Harvard will hold its commencement review tomorrow at 9 a. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

A talk on "Early Italian Paintings" will be given by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Edith Bullard, soprano, and Grace B. Davis, accompanist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Sunday

A recital by George Reeves, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

A gallery talk on "Exploring the Museum" will be given by Miss Adlow in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. and 4 p. m. a talk by Mrs. Sayward on "American Furniture." Both are free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Occasional Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional light rain beginning late tonight and continuing Saturday morning; moderate temperature, gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Little change in temperature tonight and Saturday morning.

Massachusetts: Occasional light rain tonight and Saturday morning; little change in temperature.

Connecticut, Rhode Island: Occasional light rain with little change in temperature tonight and Saturday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 5 p. m.: height, 8.7 feet. Saturday, 5:16 a. m.: height, 8.8 feet.

Price Cut Forecasts Cut In Cut-Cut-Cut-Dar-Cuts

Food Problems in New England

Plenty of "egg throwing" seems to have followed on the announcement of wholesale egg price cuts by the Office of Price Administration, effective Monday. Dealers are up in arms, and say that the reduction not only will create a huge "black market," but will drive them out of business.

On the other side of the picture, the Massachusetts OPA produced figures showing that poultrymen of the State today receive 27 per cent more for their product than a year ago, against an increase of only 12 per cent in the major feeding item.

Henry Silberman, Pricing Expert of the District OPA office, said that a year ago the farmer received 34.7 cents a dozen for eggs, compared with 44 cents in June, 1943. Feed, he added, is $3.25 a hundredweight, compared with $2.90 a year ago.

These figures were promptly contested today by Leavitt C. Parsons, publisher of the North Eastern Poultryman. Large brown eggs brought 43.5 a dozen in 1943; 48 cents this year; an increase of 10 per cent. The OPA roll-back to 44 cents a dozen means an increase of only 1 per cent, he said. Against this, he added the 1942 egg ration—feed—cost was $56.75 a ton; today, the price is $63.00 a ton, an increase of 11 per cent.

The whole matter was due to be threshed out at a meeting today between representatives of the poultry industry and the OPA, who conferred at the Fruit and Produce Exchange in Faneuil Hall.

Chicks Will Be Warm

Assurances that New England's more than 38,000,000 chickens will at least be warm this winter, even though feed may still be scarce, has come from Oscar F. Ostby, Assistant Deputy Administrator, Solid Fuels Administration for War, of the U. S. Department of the Interior.

At a State House Conference in Boston yesterday, Mr. Ostby revealed that 45,000 tons of nut coal—the type used in poultry brooder stoves—had been earmarked for chicken and poultry producers of this area.

Lower Point Values?

Advisability of reducing point values on specific foods, to encourage packers to produce more of these items and to encourage consumers to buy more, was stressed at yesterday's Regional Group Services conference at the Hotel Kenmore.

The conference, attended by more than 500 delegates representing 500,000 persons, was held as an initial step in a broad program to acquaint the public with the aims and policies of the OPA.

More Backfires Are Heard As Gas Controversy Goes On

Seemingly conflicting, and apparently wholly contradictory, statements on the controversial gasoline supply situation in New England—made in the last day or two by high officials of the Regional Office of Price Administration, were straightening out today as oil was poured on troubled waters.

Commenting today on the statement he made yesterday at the OPA Group Services conference at the Hotel Kenmore, Regional OPA Administrator Kenneth B. Backman said he was "merely voicing the hopes and wishes of every resident of New England and the entire Eastern Seaboard," when he said: "We hope the pleasure driving ban will be taken off in the near future so that we may again use our small quantities of gas as we used to."

Mr. Backman's statement yesterday followed revelations that New England's gasoline reserves were back to 50 per cent of normal, stocks rising recently to the best level since March.

Reliable sources report New England reserves as standing now at 750,000 barrels. The normal pre-war inventory was 2,000,000 barrels, and 1,500,000 barrels was considered a safe reserve. Acting Petroleum Administrator for War, Ralph K. Davies, announced in Washington that gasoline supplies reaching the shortage area were growing daily.

However, all this seemed wholly contradictory to the statement—attributed yesterday to Eldon C. Shoup, Regional OPA Rationing Executive. He was reported as warning that the fuel supplies are still very critical and that the gasoline supply in New England is so low that officials may ask Washington to call off the one-trip vacation plan which is due to go into effect Thursday.

As a matter of fact—and by way of setting perplexed motorists at rights—Mr. Shoup actually said that "if there were a serious drain on the already low stocks in New England, there would be no choice left to the Regional Office but to recommend, in the interests of the war effort, that this partial concession be rescinded."

In other words, New England motorists must still obey their own conscience, using precious gasoline supplies sparingly, and bringing their "A" ration books along with them, in person, when they feel the urge to apply to their local War Price and Rationing Boards for permission to make single trips to their summer homes.

Better Nantasket Facilities Planned

Improved transportation between Pemberton, Nantasket and Boston by bus and boat was announced today by Carroll L. Meins, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, following a series of conferences of officials of the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company, the Nantasket Transportation Company, and the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company.

Mr. Meins announced that busses of the Eastern Massachusetts Railway are now operating between Quincy, Hingham and Nantasket. This, he said, would eliminate the difficulty that arose two weeks ago when several thousand persons at Nantasket Beach had to walk four miles to the Hingham railroad station.

At the same time, Mr. Meins announced that the first boat of the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company would sail from Pemberton instead of Nantasket, and that the last afternoon trip would stop at Pemberton en route to Nantasket.

Army control of the Pemberton dock has prevented the boat stopping there earlier this season. Busses of the Nantasket Transportation Company will connect with the early boat from Pemberton.

Taxpayers' Head Hits U. S. Pay Roll

Continued from Page 1

under the indefensible 'skip-grade' promotion practice.

"The Congressional Committee, which is headed by Senator Harry F. Byrd, now recommends the elimination of 300,000 Federal employees. Unquestionably much of this unnecessary help would immediately find its way into war work.

"When the WPA was abolished there was a sudden bulge in the number of employees in OPA, WPB and other Federal groups. We only hope that when the unneeded help is whittled from various agencies the same employees will not show up on the rolls of some other bureau."

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UPTOWN Shopping Guide

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One, Norway Street Boston, Massachusetts

Coal Miners' Factions Clash in Fayette Field

PITTSBURGH, July 9 (AP)—Miners went through picket lines to go back to work at one coal mine today in the troublous Fayette County fields, but an insurgent group which has refused to comply with the United Mine Workers' order to produce coal kept a score of mines idle or operating with reduced crews.

With curses and cat-calls disrupting the dawn quiet, feeling ran high among the two factions as the "we will work" group drove cars to the pits, some forcing pickets to leap aside.

The movement of miners through picket lines—unique in United Mine Worker history—occurred at the Big Gates Mine of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, a United States Steel subsidiary. It was the first open opposition to the "no contract, no work" campaign which sprung up near Brownsville, Pa., after all the rest of the nation's miners ended their recent walkouts.

It was estimated 17,000 miners failed to work today, an increase of several thousand over yesterday. The revolting miners in some instances were accompanied yesterday by women and children as they attempted to close the pits.

No violence occurred at Gates Mine but a stone was thrown through a car window at the Ralph Mine near by.

The scene at Gates was dramatic. Check Weighman Rayner, President of the U. M. W. local at this mine, which employs nearly 1,000 men, two pit committeemen and Mine Superintendent H. E. Mason posted themselves near the entrance to shout to the miners to ignore about 40 pickets.

"Go back, go back, cried the pickets, shaking their fists at the first miners in about 30 cars which drove past them.

"Go in, go in," coaxed the four men at the entrance.

Cries of "scab" were heard as three busses carrying altogether about 120 miners from the Edenborn and Masontown sections then arrived.

"You can't go through this picket line," declared the pickets, standing in front of the first bus.

"Just keep on standing there and you'll find out," was the reply. The pickets jumped aside as the bus drove on.

The pickets seemed startled by the miners' defiance.

"Now I've seen everything," said one of their leaders, as he held his head with his hands.

Gates miners, who have a U. M. W. contract with the Frick Company, voted last week to work.

Local President Rayner told the pickets:

"You say I'm working with the mine superintendent. I'm proud for once to be working side by side with him, because I know that I'm working for the best interest of this union and I want the Gates miners to help themselves, their families their union, and the company."

Army Faces Criticism On Its Plane Program

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—A formal report criticizing the nation's military forces for permitting continued production of planes it considers obsolete will be issued this week end by the Truman War Investigating Committee. That was the prediction today of D. C. Speaker, mythical capital observer who represents authentic but unquotable sources.

Mr. Speaker said the report lashes at what it terms failure of the military men to reduce the number—said to be 60—of various types of fighting, transport and trainer planes now under construction.

In addition, Mr. Speaker said the report charges that one of the largest aviation manufacturing companies handling military contracts has "spread management too thin," with inefficient production of warplanes as a result.

"The Committee findings also will deal with a subcommittee's investigation of reports that defective parts have gone into some aircraft engines being manufactured for the armed forces," Mr. Speaker said.

Covering a wide inquiry into manufacturing, inspection and recordkeeping activities in the aviation industry, Mr. Speaker said he had learned that the report was strongly critical of some of the policies of the military forces.

"Because of this fact, I understand that Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, the Army's production trouble-shooter, argued at a closed session yesterday that the language of its conclusions was too severe," Mr. Speaker said, adding that the Committee declined to alter its findings despite Mr. Knudsen's protests.

In connection with its demand for a reduction in the number of types of planes now on the production line, Mr. Speaker asserted that the Committee criticized a decision to continue construction of certain fighters it believes should give way to newer types.

[Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, recently told the Senate Appropriations Committee that the Army had decided to concentrate on four models of fighters, instead of the six previously in mass production, and was constantly improving the performance of its planes. Since then there have been announcements that new types of super-fighters are in production, without any disclosure of the performance of these ships.]

Congress Puts More Billions In War Chest

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Congress swiftly approved $4,301,864,234 in appropriations yesterday before beginning a seven weeks recess.

The Senate had to yield point after point to the House in order to get the vacation which already had been delayed a week by disagreements between the two chambers.

After yielding on its demand for a ban on food subsidy payments, the Senate bowed to House wishes and dropped its insistence on continuing Government crop insurance. This permitted final passage of a $253,256,000 "catch-all" deficiency appropriation. This carried money for overtime payments to Federal workers, emergency funds for President Roosevelt's use in conducting the war, and $15,000,000 for loans to rehabilitate farm lands damaged by this year's floods.

Then the Senate dropped its demand that it be allowed to pass on the qualifications of any employees of war agencies who are paid $4,500 a year or more. Sponsored by Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, this would have required nomination and Senate confirmation of such employees. Its backers asserted the war agencies are full of policy-making officials on whom the Senate should have a chance to pass. Opponents said it was a patronage grab.

The House not only rejected the proposal but voted down, 260 to 69, a proposed compromise to set the salary figure at $5,500 and apply the provision only to newly hired employees.

The Senate's recession from its demand cleared the way to the White House for a $2,911,697,224 appropriation to run the war agencies in the 12 months beginning July 1. The bulk of the big appropriation is for the merchant shipbuilding program, but funds also are included to run such agencies as the Office of Price Administration and the Office of War Information.

It set a precedent, too, for the Senate to withdraw a similar amendment it had attached to the $1,137,167,010 labor-federal security supply bill. When this was done the measure was shot on to the White House, clearing the congressional calendar of all major appropriations bill.

Suits Bill Blocked

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Opposition by Senator William Langer (R) of North Dakota prevented Senate action yesterday on a House-approved bill to restrict the filing of private suits for damages arising out of frauds against the Government.

The measure would revise a statute enacted during the Civil War, under which civilians may collect half of the damage awarded as a result of such suits.

Senator Langer asserted that many perpetrators of frauds against the Government would never be forced to pay up if the statute were revised.

Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana said the existing statute permits suits by "racketeers and profiteers." He explained that the proposed bill would permit the filing of suits based on "original" information but would eliminate those based purely on disclosures of fraud by congressional committees or by publication of criminal indictments.

Highlights of Session

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 9

Here is the record of Congress' major actions thus far this session:

1. Pay-as-you-go tax-collection bill.
2. Punishment-dealing antistrike measure.
3. Record-smashing appropriations of about $130,000,000,000 for war and home front.
4. Ban against President Roosevelt's $25,000-after-tax limitation on earned income.
5. Abolition of the National Youth Administration and the National Resources Planning Board.
6. Curtailment of the Office of War Information's domestic activities.
7. Continuation of Lend-Lease Act for two years.
8. Extension of the Administration's power to enter into reciprocal trade treaties with other countries.
9. Boost in national debt to $210,000,000,000.
10. Ultimate liquidation of Federal crop insurance program.
11. Statute subjecting war brokers to renegotiation of "excessive" profits.
12. Renewal of right to use special $2,000,000,000 Treasury fund for stabilization of currencies.

Two Presidential nominations to high posts failed of confirmation. That of Edward J. Flynn, Democratic National Chairman, to be Minister to Australia was withdrawn by the President in the midst of a bitter Senate fight against confirmation. That of James V. Allred, former Texas Governor, to the Circuit Court of Appeals was pigeon-holed by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Congress Dented New Deal In Session Now in Recess

Continued from Page 1

was about what was expected from last November's election. Mr. Roosevelt at that time lost control of the House to a coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats, but retains nominal control of the Senate.

As Congress goes home the strongest hostility in the history of the Roosevelt Administration exists between the White House and Capitol Hill.

In the final hours of Congress Mr. Roosevelt won what is described as a "victory" on the roll-back subsidy program.

But this victory rises from the technical fact that although a majority of both Houses specifically opposed the President's program, the House opposition did not quite amount to a two-thirds vote. Furthermore, informal Administration promises are understood to have been made that present roll-back subsidies on butter and meat would not be extended to other foods in the recess, and at the same time Congress carefully extended the Commodity Credit Corporation, round which the fight centered, only to Jan. 1, with the prospect that the whole issue may be resumed shortly.

Lawmaking by Rider

In the final weeks Congress has been virtually "legislating by rider"; nearly every important issue outside of the antistrike measure being tacked on to a non-germane appropriation bill.

There was none of the usual hilarity as Congress recessed. The somber mood continued to the last. The customary felicitations of the President were absent; there were few from legislative leaders. Members seemed hot, bothered, and mad. One third of them had already departed.

The two big elements of the initial session of Congress: New Deal "liquidation," and the trend toward inflation, can be approached separately.

Steps in Liquidation

Here are some of the steps taken in New Deal "liquidation":

The National Resources Planning Board, Mr. Roosevelt's postwar planning agency, was summarily dropped. Congress apparently plans to take over the program itself, and has put it under Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia. Whether the Legislature can handle a normally executive function remains to be seen.

The National Youth Administration, which has trained young people for war work, was killed on House insistence, over Senate opposition.

The federal crop insurance program for wheat and cotton was dropped, again on unwavering House insistence.

The Guffey Coal Act, commended by coal operators, miners and the Administration, was killed, on the ground that the "Government now runs the mines."

The entire field service of the Office of War Information was wiped out, when Congress cut funds budgeted for OWI's domestic branch from $8,800,000 to $2,750,000. This economy may backfire, and the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, and the Office of Defense Transportation, whose regional public relations were formerly handled by OWI, today were hiring discharged OWI men. Some apprehension is expressed that "three men will now do the work of one."

Although not dropped, the New Deal's Farm Security Administration escaped by a hair's breadth and seems in danger.

President Roosevelt's dollar devaluation authority was also liquidated.

In addition, New Deal "philosophy" was overridden by Congress in the invalidation of the $25,000 net salary limitation order and elsewhere.

One of the most spectacular Administration setbacks was in passage of the antistrike bill. Though Mr. Roosevelt said he favored most of this bill the "pro-labor" policy of the Administration is one of the most strongly criticized in the nation. Mr. Roosevelt vetoed the bill because he charged certain sections would promote strikes, not reduce them. Congress instantly overrode his veto with a measure substituting coercion for previous voluntary methods in handling the strike situation.

Aloof on Social Plans

Indifference to New Deal social philosophy was also evident in the failure to discuss the elaborate "American Beveridge Plan" of social security, presented by the NRPB.

On the second great legislative problem — inflation — Congress showed indifference, or little concern, judging by its confused and sometimes conflicting action.

Though passing great appropriation bills providing a total of $110,000,000,000 of new expenditure, Congress failed even so much as to debate any new revenue bill, or to act as yet on Mr. Roosevelt's demand of last January for $16,000,000,000 of new savings or taxes.

Congress passed the Bankhead bill, vetoed by the President, which, if enacted, would have breached the cost-of-living line by puncturing parity ceilings.

In the final hours the Senate passed a bill to raise corn prices from $1.07 to $1.40 a bushel in defiance of the wage-food line. The House killed this one.

Congress passed a "pay-as-you-go" variation of the Ruml Plan, which incidentally produces several billion dollars of additional revenue this year. Although a new tax bill will be formulated when Congress reconvenes, the rates will not take effect, it is announced, until 1944. Mr. Roosevelt wanted them this year.

Appropriations for domestic enforcement of OPA anti-inflation price controls, which the Bureau of the Budget recommended at $175,000,000 were slashed by Congress to $155,000,000. A ban on grade labeling, another factor in anti-inflation control, was written into the bill by-Congress.

Clear Record on War

On the third great subject, Congress and the war, the record is briefer and more clear cut.

Congress passed every appropriation which the naval or military authorities asked. Not to have done so would have been a vote against the war. The amounts were staggering.

Congress passed the reciprocal trade agreements pact for two years, instead of three. It continued the stabilization fund, and renewed lend-lease for one year.

But on the vexed question of postwar collaboration, the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution designed to encourage America's Allies and give a promise for future postwar goals, Congress so far refused to take any step. Congressional support of the war ends, so far—with support of the war.

In addition to the foregoing, Congress defeated several Roosevelt nominations, notably the Flynn and Aldred appointments.

And in its last hours before recess, the House rejected the McKellar "patronage grab bill" which would have required senatorial political confirmation of all civilian war agency officials receiving salaries above a certain limit.

King's Promise to Greeks Hailed as Assuring Unity

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, July 9—The July 4 radio speech of King George of Greece calling for absolute unity on the part of Greeks everywhere and pledging free and general elections within six months after the country's liberation is considered significant for more than one reason. It has aroused considerable interest, not only among the Greeks here, but among American and British officials as well.

It can be said that the speech is welcomed by most Greek and neutral observers as tending to clear up what is admitted to be the tangled skein of the Greek political situation.

After reminding his listeners that the "spirit of national unity is absolutely essential to the success of the struggle," the King promised the Greek people that they would have a chance "to decide by a popular and free vote as to the institutions with which Greece must endow herself in sympathy with the forward march of democracy throughout the tortured continent of Europe in order to play her great part in the Mediterranean world."

Particularly significant and welcome to all Greeks, whether monarchists or antimonarchists, is the King's assurance that "no Greek, and least of all myself, will fail to respect the decisions of the constituent assembly" which will be elected in the general elections.

In view of what may well be the proximity of the moment of Greek liberation, it is certain the King's appeal for national unity will be welcome to the Allies as adding new strength to the growing resistance to the Axis. Most observers believe that the question of how Greece will be run after the war should be left until after the liberation since internal quarrels would weaken the anti-Hitler front. The King's promise of free elections can only increase the will of all Greeks to work together now while reserving the right to differ politically after victory.

What is more, the King's promise is not in line with the demands of any one party or group, but is known to be in accord with the wishes of all the people. Thus the King announces that "as soon as the seat of government can be transferred to Greek soil, members of the present Government will, as already has been stated by the President of the Council, tender their resignations to me in order that a Government fully representative of all parties and currents of public opinion in the nation may be constituted, a Government composed of personalities whose presence will guarantee the freedom and orderliness of these elections."

Neutral observers here believe the King's formula gives the greatest guarantee of a democratic solution of the political troubles which have wracked the Greek nation for the last decade or so and have resulted in the elevation to power of persons essentially antidemocratic.

Communists In China Plan Unity Meeting

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, July 9—Important discussions within China's Communist Party in connection with dissolution of the Comintern are starting shortly in Yenan, Capital of the so-called Special Border Area.

The Communists' Chungking representative, Gen. Chou En-lai, for the first time in several years went to Yenan with the Government's permission.

Judging from recent editorials in Chungking's Communist newspaper, the party is trying to improve all Chinese co-operation in the common war effort.

In a press interview a government spokesman was queried on this matter, which is only rarely discussed. Asked for any comment on Gen. Chou En-lai's journey, he explained that "the Communists were formerly divided in two camps, one abiding by recognition of the National Government's authority, the other inclined toward the Comintern. The latter will have to change its way of thinking, he said. Gen. Chou En-lai's purpose is to straighten out the difficulties, he added.

"Are negotiations going on between the Government and the communists?" the Government official was asked.

"No negotiations are necessary," he replied. "This means that the Government's demands on the communists have the character of an ultimatum. It is not the practice of this Government to negotiate with the opposition party. Such a thing would be inconceivable anywhere in the whole world, even in America or Britain."

Asked whether the Communist guerrillas, who have been actively fighting with the Government against the Japanese for several years, have made a useful contribution to the war during the last 12 months, the Government spokesman merely said, "I may comment on that later."

AP Asks Open Trial For Antitrust Suit

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—The Associated Press, contending there are major questions of fact at issue, has asked for an open trial of the Government's civil antitrust suit against it in order that testimony can be presented.

This action by the co-operative news service came yesterday during five and a quarter hours of argument before a special three-judge bench in Federal Court on the Government's motion for a summary judgment, which would require the rendering of a verdict without trial and on documents alone. The Court reserved decision.

During the argument the Associated Press contended that opening of its membership "to any newspaper wishing its service would destroy the foundation upon which the co-operative enterprise has been created."

The Government charged that the membership structure of the Associated Press denied access to its news report to all newspapers and claimed that this was monopolistic. The Department of Justice attorneys, arguing in support of the Government's motion for a summary judgment, contended there were no uncontroverted facts in the case. The AP denied this.

In its brief filed in answer to the request for a summary judgment, the Associated Press said:

"The Government has submitted no evidence that AP has monopolized the gathering and dissemination of news." It added:

"Others can freely undertake the gathering of news and the publication of newspapers without the benefit of AP's organization or facilities, and many have done so."

The brief also declared that "if news gathering were subjected to regulation at the hands of the Government, newspapers would necessarily be regulated also."

In opening the arguments for the Government, Charles B. Rugg, a special assistant to the Attorney General, said that in the AP case the Government "is not seeking to control or regulate the operation of the press of the country" nor abridge freedom of the press.

Declaring that during the history of the AP, 105 applications for membership had been turned down, Mr. Rugg related the steps he said a paper took in seeking AP membership and said:

"These are barriers inviting mechanics for a selective boycott. . . . There is no standard for admission to it other than the uncontrolled whim, fancy, and caprice of members."

John Henry Lewin, another special assistant, who concluded the arguments for the Government, declared that the AP's operations represent "a primary boycott of the type which has been uniformly banned under provisions" of the Antitrust Law.

Timothy Pfeiffer, counsel for the co-operative, said there were 603 members of the AP in 1900 and added that there had been 1,890 elected since. He continued:

"The purpose has not been to bar members but to take in papers which would provide additional coverage for the AP as a whole. If all applicants had been admitted there would have been a repression of competition. The AP has not attempted in any way to exercise influence over nonmembers. All that the AP has done has been to say that the news report would be for the use of AP exclusively. There is no element of boycott in this case. The Government's case failed on that ground."

Judge Learned Hand made this observation from the bench during Mr. Pfeiffer's discussion of AP assessments for service:

"It looks prima facie as if newspapers in a field would have to be paid for their loss of competition when a new member enters the field and is put on a basis of fair competition thereby."

OPA Weighs Its Powers After Brush With Congress

Continued from Page 1

congressional conferees abandoned a proposed requirement that they must have five years' business experience.

Most important victory of all for OPA was the final congressional consent to pay subsidies to keep prices down. President Roosevelt said in his veto message of Congress' first antisubsidies action that they already have brought prices down 1 per cent—the first decline in food prices in more than a year.

NWLB Issues Warning

Even before Congress finally approved the OPA's subsidy plan yesterday, members of the NWLB warned that it is necessary for the Government to make a determined effort to roll prices back to the level of last Sept. 15 if the nation's general wage structure is to be maintained.

Discussion of the Board's position was occasioned by release of decision giving a 12½-cents-an-hour raise to some 3,000 lumber workers in Michigan and Wisconsin. The raise was well above the Board's "Little Steel" formula allowing increases to meet a 15 per cent increase in the cost of living between January, 1941, and May, 1942.

The raise was authorized for the lumber workers in order to keep employees in this low-wage industry from switching jobs. Board members said the industry was an exception and made it clear the "Little Steel" formula was not being abandoned.

At the same time, Board members reported pressure from wage earners for breaking the wage line.

NWLB figures show that the wage level has risen 15 per cent since January, 1941, but the rise in the cost of living has been about 25 per cent.

Chairman William H. Davis, Dr. George W. Taylor, and Dr. Frank P. Graham all joined in the expression of the Board's concern over the wage and price situation. They seemed to feel that congressional opposition to food subsidies plus the Senate's attempt to raise corn prices indicated the public was not fully aware of the inflationary effect price rises would have on wages.

Announcing price markups on a variety of groceries yesterday, to become effective Aug. 5, OPA was careful to explain that the new margins were adopted primarily to meet food dealers' demands for a simpler food-pricing system and are not out of keeping with President Roosevelt's hold-the-line order.

On most canned goods the housewife will not pay more, an OPA spokesman said. However, he estimated the new pricing system would allow an increase of 1 to 1½ cents a pound on rice at independent stores, and about one cent in chain stores; some increase in frozen fruits and vegetables in chain stores; a boost of about one cent each for No. 2 cans of berries and fruits (except pineapple, peaches, pears and juices) in chain stores; and a slight chain-store increase in pickles and relishes.

More to Dependents

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP) — Legislation increasing the Government's cash contributions to dependents of servicemen was passed by the Senate yesterday and sent to the House.

Approved without debate, the measure would increase from $62 to $68 the total monthly allowance for a wife and one child and would boost the allowance for additional children from $10 to $11 a month.

In addition, it would provide that the Government pay all of the first month's dependency allowance, although after that time a serviceman would contribute $22 and the Government $28 toward the basic amount of $50 allwode for a wife without a child.

Final congressional action is not expected for some weeks because of recess arrangements.

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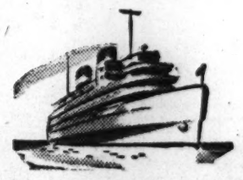
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'Dixie' in Technicolor—News from Hollywood—The Week-End Dialer

Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour In Story of Early Minstrels

Now that the origins of jazz have been thoroughly explored on the screen, Paramount and Bing Crosby are turning their attention to the rise of the minstrel show. In "Dixie" at the Metropolitan Mr. Crosby impersonates Dan Emmett, a singer from the Middle West who seeks his fortune in the South; and with the aid of Dorothy Lamour, Marjorie Reynolds, Billy de Wolfe, Lynne Overman and Raymond Walburn he sets forth a story about how a hastily organized quartet hit upon the use of burnt-cork make-up and stumbled into the rudiments of the minstrel show.

The film, which has been produced in Technicolor, is attractive photographically and melodiously pleasant, but it is not so strong as might be hoped in narrative. With so many songs it is not surprising that the story should be of secondary interest.

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The best of the music is "Dixie," the familiar Southern melody, which, according to the film, did not originally give promise of the popularity which it eventually attained. It seems that the composer insisted at first that it be sung at an extremely slow tempo. But when it was presented in public for the first time a fire broke out back-stage, and, to hold the attention of the audience, the tempo was greatly accelerated. The response was all that the composer could have hoped and the future of the song was assured.

But "Dixie" is not the only familiar music to be encountered. There are also "Turkey in the Straw," "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," and "Last Rose of Summer." Newer numbers, too, find a place in the Crosby repertoire—"Sunday, Monday, or Always," "She's From Missouri," "A Horse That Knows the Way Back Home," and "If You Please."

The narrative is divided between an account of early adventures in minstrelsy and a triangular bit of romance. It appears from the film that when Emmett departed from the Middle West he left a girl (Miss Reynolds) behind, but in New Orleans he meets another young lady (Miss Lamour). His affairs of the heart immediately become complicated. He returns home, finds his first sweetheart confined to a wheelchair, and marries her at once. But his romantic difficulties are not solved so easily—they rarely are in the movies. They are finally ended when the second charmer decides to bestow her hand on one of Emmett's fellow minstrels.

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The origins of minstrelsy, according to the film, are to be found in the acquaintance of Emmett with a raffish young vaudevillian named Bones. The latter secured an opportunity to appear at a New Orleans theater and was prevailed upon to take three unemployed entertainers with him. Burnt-cork make-up was adopted to conceal the black eyes which Emmett and Bones had received in a restaurant fracas just before the engagement. Rough - and - tumble minstrel humor developed, it appears, when one of the quartet stumbled into the orchestra pit and the audience found that and the ensuing colloquys on the stage amusing. The entertainment, the film recounts, was an immediate success.

"Aerial Gunner," the other film on the program, is a melodrama about the training of aviation gunners, with two men who had been hostile in civilian life carrying on their quarrels in the service. Chester Morris, Richard Arlen, Lita Ward, and Jimmy Lydon are the principal players. E. F. M.

Scene From 'Guadalcanal Diary'
Twentieth Century-Fox film, now in production, based on the book of the same name

Guadalcanal for Screen

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

"Guadalcanal Diary," Richard Tregaskis' notable story of our war in the South Pacific, opens with deceptively quiet words; it goes on with a record of some of the fiercest fighting in this or any war.

Twentieth Century-Fox is at present trying to capture these contrasts in a picture of the same name, which stars William Bendix, Preston Foster, and Lloyd Nolan. The story probably will not warrant a major production; it is likely to be of about the same size and general style as Paramount's earlier "Wake Island," in which Bendix also had a leading role.

As with the earlier film, "Guadalcanal Diary" is dependent for its dramatic moments on historical incidents in the life of American Marines. Matanikau, Tenaru, Henderson Field, and the other memorable battle spots have all been reproduced just north of San Diego, Calif., on the beach and back of the beach at Oceanside. As this is near an encampment of Marines, and as "Guadalcanal Diary" is one of the best sagas of the Marines, some 700 of these sea-soldiers from Camp Joseph Pendleton were used in the landing and battle scenes, often with the actors mingled among them.

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This procedure, which is not disapproved by the War Department, since the pictures do much to advertise the Corps and help materially with recruiting, is nevertheless something about which the studios talk but little.

Army and Navy and Marine planes have been used in many of the earlier war pictures made here, and whether Hollywood is using the armed forces to its own advantage, or whether the armed forces are using Hollywood, or, what is more likely, whether each is using the other to what can only be accounted mutual advantage, is something no one seems to want to point up for the moment.

Anyhow, 22 landing boats, manned by Navy crews, six Grumman fighters, each piloted by a Guadalcanal veteran, and some 30 actors made up this particular landing on "Guadalcanal."

Lieut. Commander Turner F. Caldwell, holder of two Navy Crosses for dive bombing exploits in the Coral Sea and off Guadalcanal, is advising on technical details. The story was put in screen form by Erskine Caldwell and Producer Islin Auster, and is being directed by Lewis Seiler.

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Mr. Bendix seems destined to be the Louis Wolheim of the present war. He has been used almost exclusively in war pictures, and there is already talk here of reviving some of the stories in which Mr. Wolheim was so prominent.

To this talk Mr. Bendix listens politely. It is, he thinks, no small honor to be compared to Wolheim; but if his real thoughts were published, he says, he'd as soon do his own stories and let someone else make over the older pieces. However, Hollywood being what it is, Mr. Bendix is prepared for anything.

Mr. Nolan and Mr. Foster, both of whom are used regularly in heman stories, seem at the moment to be actors seeking more varied and flexible parts. Both have been "typed" for some time, Mr. Nolan particularly in the series of Michael Shayne detective stories which Fox has been making for the past two years. An attempt to make a western bad man of him in "Apache Trail" proved not too successful; but the war pictures may succeed in moving him out of the detective role permanently. This, it must be admitted, will be a disappointment to a great many people who have liked his refreshing work in the Shayne parts. But actors all dread "typing," and Mr. Nolan longs for new fields. So does Mr. Foster.

Tonight at the Pops

"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa
Overture to "Mignon" ..... Thomas
Fugato on a Well-Known Theme ..... McBride
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Concerto for Pianoforte No. 1 in B-flat minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Soloist: Jesus Maria Sanroma
"Over There," American War Song
Selections.
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Jesus Maria Sanroma
Salute to our Fighting Forces
Arranged by Bodge
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

'Tonight We Raid Calais'

Operations of a lone British saboteur in Nazi-occupied France is the subject of an entertaining melodrama made by Twentieth Century-Fox and now at the RKO Boston.

John Sutton is vigorous and likable as the boy who has to work so much under cover that a patriotic French girl, played with sturdiness and charm by Annabella, suspects that he is really a German agent. She is so distracted when her family is threatened by the Nazis that she betrays his hiding place.

Later, learning of his true identity, she helps him escape from jail with some members of the French underground, and the group lights signal fires to guide English bombers to a vital factory in the district.

The action follows the simplified lines popular in unpretentious war films today, and is short enough to fit into any double bill. An unexpectedly heroic note comes at the end when the boy rows away to a rendezvous from which he can reach England, leaving the girl behind. Her choice is to do further work for the underground while waiting for him to return.

Other well-cast players are Howard da Silva, Blanche Yurka, Lee Cobb, and Beulah Bondi.

The stage entertainment is provided by Cab Calloway and his band.

Variety of Entertainment To Mark Radio Week End

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Rear Admiral F. L. Reichmuth, U. S. N., is guest speaker on the Navy School of Music's For Victory Show, MBS-WNAC, 7:30 p. m.

Four Indian love lyrics by Woodforde-Finden will be heard on the Cities Service Concert program, conducted by Dr. Frank Black, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Saturday

Herbert H. Lehman, former Governor of New York, will discuss plans for feeding and rehabilitating postwar Europe on Country Journal, CBS-WEEI, 1 p. m.

"I Sustain the Wings" begins the first of a new series of programs by the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command. The cast includes Capt. Glenn Miller, and the TTC Orchestra, and a group of men who were radio and stage stars in prewar days, CBS-WEEI, 2:05 p. m.

Alexander Kipnis, basso, is soloist on Saturday Concert. Josef Stopak conducts the orchestra, BLUE-WHDH, 4 p. m.

E. Power Biggs, organist, is guest soloist with the Boston "Pops" Orchestra, playing Handel's Concerto for Organ: The Cuckoo and the Nightingale. Among other orchestral selections, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, has included the Finale from Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, BLUE-WHDH, 8:15 p. m.

Rudolph Ringwald, conducting the Cleveland Orchestra, has included two selections on his program by Percy Grainger—"Country Gardens" and "Shepherd Hey" and "A Children's Concert" by Quilter, MBS-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

The Chicago Theater of the Air presents, as the first of four music-dramas, a Rimsky-Korsakov's "Scheherazade Suite," MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Senator Claude D. Pepper of Florida, Quincy Wright, Professor of International Law, Anne O'Hare McCormick, journalist, and Henry A. Atkinson, clergyman, will discuss "Alternatives for War" on "For This We Fight," NBC-WBZ, 7 p. m.

Sunday

Wolfe Wolfinsohn, violinist, and Louis Speyer, oboist, are guests of E. Power Biggs on his organ program, playing music by Handel and Bach, CBS-WEEI, 9:15 p. m.

Sergeant Eugene List, pianist, U. S. Army, is soloist with the New York Philharmonic Symphony, playing Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue." George Szell conducts the orchestra, in a program including the Overture to Weber's "Oberon"; Mendelssohn's Fourth Symphony in A major, and "Don Juan" by Richard Strauss, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Earl Wild, U. S. Navy, Musician first class, is piano soloist with the NBC Summer Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Dr. Frank Black, in a program consisting entirely of music by Edvard Grieg, NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

"Our Relations With China" will be discussed on the Northwestern University Reviewing Stand, MBS-WNAC, 12:30 p. m.

The American Forum of the Air, formerly heard over MBS-WNAC Sundays at 8 p. m., will henceforth be heard Tuesdays over same station at 8 p. m. A. L. Alexander's Mediation Board is the Mutual replacement.

"The Pacific Story" is the first of a new weekly series dramatizing America's destiny in the Orient, with Owen Lattimore, former political adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as narrator. The opening program is entitled "Japan's Dream of World Dominion," NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

Walter Slezak

In "This Land Is Mine," now at the Uptown.

© Vitagraph

Humphrey Bogart and Raymond Massey

In "Action in the North Atlantic," now at the Paramount and Fenway

Bolshoi Importations

The all-Russian revue, "Chauve-Souris 1943," may have two feature dancers from the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow, if the producer, Leon Greanin, is successful in engaging them.

'Artists and Models'

Natalia Kamarova will direct the ballets for the new Lou Walters and Monte Proser revue, "Artists and Models," and Laurette Jefferson the other dances.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Personal Appearance," by Lawrence Riley. Starring Dorothy Mackaill. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Joy Street Playhouse—"Post Road," by Norma Mitchell and Wilbur Daniel Steele. Presented by Russell E. Offhaus. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"China," Loretta Young, Alan Ladd. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Fenway—"Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "It's a Great Life," Blondie, and the Bumsteads 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. "All By Myself," Rosemary Lane. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 9.

Kenmore—"Crystal Ball," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. 2:50, 6:15, 9:30. "A Night to Remember," Brian Aherne, Loretta Young. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:08 a. m., 1:28, 4:48, 8:08. "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. 11:57 a. m., 3:17, 6:37, 9:57.

Metropolitan—"Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 9:55 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—"Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 6, 9:35. "Forever and a Day," Brian Aherne, Ida Lupino. 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 4:05, 7:40.

Orpheum—"Stage Door Canteen," Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Merle Oberon, Katharine Cornell, Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45.

Paramount—"Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 9:20. "It's a Great Life," Blondie and the Bumsteads. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

RKO-Boston—"Tonight We Raid Calais," John Sutton, Annabella. 10:15 a. m., 12:35, 3:05, 5:35, 7:55, 10:10. Stage Show, 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:30, 6:50, 9:15.

Scollay—"Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 10:45 a. m., 2:10, 5:45, 9:15. "Swing Your Partner," Vera Vague. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 7:55.

South Station Theater—"March of Time," "Prelude to War," "Rovers Rangers," "Home Work," cartoons and latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State—"Stage Door Canteen," Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Merle Oberon, Katharine Cornell, Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt. 11:38 a. m., 2:08, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40.

Telepix—"Frank Capra, Prelude to War," "The Kellogg Pact," "Girls in the Chorus," "Dogs in Training," "Men Working Together," "Digest of World News," cartoons. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Captive Wild Woman," Acquanetta. 10:50 a. m., 1:15, 3:35, 5:50, 8, 10:15. "Keep 'Em Slugging," Dead End Kids. 9:35 a. m., 12, 2:20, 4:45, 6:55, 9:10.

Uptown—"Ladies Day," Eddie Albert. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara, George Sanders. 2:40, 6, 9:15.

Washington Street Olympia—"Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 10:25 a. m., 2, 5:40, 9:15. "Swing Your Partner," Vera Vague. 9:10 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. "Salute for Three," Betty Rhodes. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, John Sutton. "Valley of Hunted Men," the Three Musquiteers. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore.

Regent—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Mux Town," Dead End Kids.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Bambi." 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Quiet, Please, Murder."

Coolidge Corner: "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone.

Cleveland Circle—Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. 2, 8.

Harvard—"The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 2, 8.

University—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 2:40, 5:55, 9:05. "The March of Time—Invasion." 2:25, 5:35, 8:45.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Follow the Band," Leon Errol. "Kid Dynamite," East Side Kids.

Codman Square—"China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. 3:15, 8:05. "The Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard. 2:08, 7, 9:35.

Park: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "You Can't Escape Forever."

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. "Hi Ya, Chum." 1:30, 4:50, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:50, 7:50.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 1:58, 5:08, 8:17. "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 3:22, 6:32, 9:42.

Mystic: "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez, Michael Duane. 2, 7, 10. "Forever and a Day," Brian Aherne, Ida Lupino. 3:05, 8:15.

Maplewood: "Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. 3:25, 9:25. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller, Frances Gifford. 2:02, 8:02.

Orpheum: "Hi Buddy," Dick Foran, Harriet Hilliard. 2:15, 8:05. "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 3:30, 9:25.

Strand: "Moon Is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 3:18, 8:20. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 1:55, 6:50, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke, Henry Travers. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. "Cinderela Swings It," Guy Kibbee.

Fellsway: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Desert Victory."

Scollay—"Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 10:45 a. m., 2:10, 5:45, 9:15. "Swing Your Partner," Vera Vague. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 7:55.

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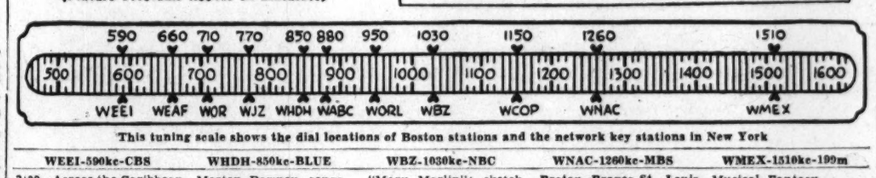
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Yankees - Great Lakes	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Cardinals baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Do You Know Answ'r	Naval Training Station	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Raymond Scott's Orch.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	baseball game	"Right to Happiness"	Cardinals baseball game	Bobby Byrnes' Orchestra
4:00	Your Home Front	Yankees - Great Lakes	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves-St. Louis	The Ink Spots: quartet
4:15	Reporter: News	Naval Training Station	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Cardinals baseball game	Teddy Powell's Orch.
4:30	Those With Us; Int.	baseball game	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
4:45	Garden Almanac	Yankees-Gt. Lakes game	"Young Widder Brown"	Cardinals baseball game	Harold Grant's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news.	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:15	Eddie Cantor, talk	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	Chick Carter, Boy Det.	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	Air Express Music	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportscast: Music	News: Sports Reporter.	News Service	Sports News
6:15	Today at Duncans'	News Highlights	Diana Gayle, songs	Press Roundup: Sports.	Light Classics: music
6:30	Hollywd. Snapshots	Ralph Crosby Recordings	Music: Herb Lewis, sngs	News from Abroad	Classical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Hugh Gibson, news.	Sports: Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Here Comes the Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.,	J. W. Vandercook, news	"The Yankee Starlets".	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	WBZ Newsreel of Air..	Navy School of Music:	Tony Martin, songs
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Rear Ad. Reichmuth	Excursions in Science
8:00	Corliss Archer: sk.,	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15	Corliss Archer: sk.,	"Parker Family": drama	Graham; Black's Or.	Dance orchestra	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30	"Adventures of the	"Waves of Melody": U. S.	"Hit Parade"; Mark War-	"Sherlock Holmes" with	Todd Grant news.
8:45	Thin Man": News	Navy (WAVES) Prgrm	now's Orch.; soloists:	Basil Rathbone; Sports	Dr. H. Nathan: music talk
9:00	Playhouse: Betty	"Gang Busters": sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank	Frank Singiser, news	Classical Album: Han-
9:15	Hutton: 'Fleet's In'	"Gang Busters": sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	son: "Merry Mount"
9:30	"That Brewster	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"People Are Funny":	Double or Nothing: quiz	Suite
9:45	Boy": a com. serial	Orchestra: Narration	quiz show: Art Baker	show: J. R. King, m. c.	Classical Album
10:00	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Tommy Riggs and Betty	John B. Hughes, news..	News: Defense Talk
10:15	to the Yanks"	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou Wells' Mark Wa-	Musical Interlude	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	Three Sisters, songs	"Memorable Music"	Sports Newsreel; guest	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Elmer Davis, Comments	Elmer Davis, comments	Musical Roundup	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
11:00	News; news analysis	Louis Jordan's Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Johnny Long's Orch.
11:15	Jack Edwards' Or.	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, talk	"The Humbert Family"	Harold Grant's Orch.
11:30	F. Sinatra, songs;	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Music Without Words:	Day's End: music
11:45	Ray Scott's Orch.	Newscast	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Talk	Newscast	Dress Parade; band	News Services	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Bandbox	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones' Orchestra	"Good Morning": talk	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World.	News Roundup	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Reveille	Musical Toast	Musical Moods	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore: News	Newscast	Musical Clock	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It"	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical program	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It": News	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Spotlight Revue	"Waltzing With You"
9:45	Market Basket	"Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	"Musical Roundup"	"Waltzing With You"
10:00	"Youth on Parade":	Morning Market Basket	Nellie Revell Presents	News; Rainbow House;	Newspaper Boys' Clubs.
10:15	music: drama	Legion Auxiliary Talk	"Music Depreciation"	juvenile program with	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Army Relief Letter.	Fishermen's Program	South American Way	Bob Emery	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45	Gardener's Clinic	Musical Highlights	Shorty and Sue	Rainbow House	Adele Bailey, stories
11:00	News; "Let's Pre-	Children's Game Parade:	Dramatic sketch	News Roundup	"Kick Conga"
11:15	tend": Nila Mack	quiz show	Dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Melody for Mediation
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	"Man With the Band"	Coast Guard on Parade.	Babe Rhodes' Orchestra	Freddie Slack's Orch.
11:45	tions": Billie Burke	"Man With the Band"	Coast Guard on Parade.	Babe Rhodes' Orchestra	News report
12:00	Theatre of Today:	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Charles Bickford	Noncl Wagon Quiz	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood": drama	Hour: talk; music	"Listen to Liebert"	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	Country Journal	Uncle Sam: drama	NBC String Quartet	Network program	Italian Program
1:30	News Service	Sunny Days: musicale	All Out for Victory	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Treasury Parade	Fibber McGee & Molly	News; Salute to Lynn	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; "I Sustain	'N. E. Sector on the Air':	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	the Wings": drama	All Soldier Program;	Roy Shield and Company	Cardinals baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	Spirit of '43	Band; Drama; Guests;	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Spirit of '43	Speakers	Harold Fleming, talk	Cardinals baseball game	News Service
3:00	'Of Men and Books'	Joe Venuti's Orchestra,	Air Force Military Band	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Of Men and Books'	Joe Venuti's Orchestra,	Air Force Military Band	Cardinals baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit	'George Hicks Reporting'	Saturday Serenade	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit	"Little Show"	Saturday Serenade	Cardinals baseball game	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
4:00	Report from London	Saturday Concert: Alex-	Matinee in Rhythm	Paul Martell's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
4:15	Sport program	ander Kipnis, basso;	Sports program	Sports program	Glen Miller's Orchestra
4:30	United We Stand	Josef Stopak's Orch.,	Minstrel Melodies	Brasilian Parade: music;	Bing Crosby, songs
4:45	United We Stand	Newscast	Minstrel Melodies	drama; soloist; guests	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
5:00	Simeon Bellison;	Saturday Afternoon	'Not for Glory': O. C. D.	Sports program	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
5:15	Nadia Reisenberg;	Revue: Horace Heidt's	drama; James Landis	Sports Matinee	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
5:30	Religious Conf.	Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	Sports Matinee	Shep Field's Orchestra
5:45	Bill Eliot, songs	Saturday Revue	Adventures in Research	Elmer Davis, comments	News Service
6:00	News Comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	Network program	Newscast	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Network program	A Templeton; 'Marches'	Garden Gossip: speaker	William Ewing, talk	News; Music Interlude
6:45	World Today: News	Stars in Revue	Melodies for Strings	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"The Man Behind	Concert Strings	"For This We Fight":	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory"
7:15	the Gun": drama	Message of Israel	Postwar Planning; 'Ellery	London; variety program	News Service
7:30	Benny Goodman's	Message of Israel	Queen": drama.	Bob Grant's Orchestra	Ann Nigro, pianist
7:45	Orchestra	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	"Ellery Queen": drama	Fred Lang, news	Ethel Waters, songs
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	Charles Dant's Orch.;	Treasury Star Parade	Religious program
8:15	Crumit quiz	Boston "Pops" Orch.,	Imogene Lynn, soloist.	Volney Hurd, news	Religious program
8:30	Robby Lobby: News	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	"Words at War"; drama-	Cleveland Summer Orch.	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby: News	Boston "Pops" Orch.	tized war books	Rudolph Ringwall, cond.	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	National Barn Dance:	Theater music-dramas:	Classical Album: Music
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Ray Rich, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Henry Weber's Orch.	by Bach
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Rob. Trendler's chorus;	Classical Album: Music
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz	dramatic cast; speakers	by Bach
10:00	Serenade"; music.	John Vandercook, news.	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news.	News Service
10:15	Groucho Marx; Vic	Harry Green's Orchestra	Hal McIntyre, cond.	"Saturday Night Bond-	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	O'Brien; D. Dickson	Here Comes the Band	"The Waltz Lives On";	wagon"; variety drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Here Comes the Band	"Marching to Victory"	Musical Roundup	Sam Donahue's Orch.

July 15 to See Cross-Country Air Fares Cut

Reduced transcontinental airline fares comparable to those of the railroads, and in some cases lower, will go into effect July 15 on the United Air Lines, it was announced by Company officials today.

The new lower fares result from a filing of tariffs with the Civil Aeronautics Board to reduce the company's point-to-point as well as transcontinental fares. On the basis of present business, the fares will save passengers an estimated $1,600,000 annually.

Some examples of old and new fares from Boston to key cities on United's routes, via connecting services from Boston, are:

To:	Former Fare	New Fare
Denver	$102.89	$ 93.90
Los Angeles	156.42	147.50
Omaha	75.92	69.58
Salt Lake City	125.37	114.35

Other major air lines likewise are reducing and adjusting fares and their joint fares with United extend the benefit of lower tariffs to interline travel as well as that directly on United, officials said.

The fares, which are cut between both competitive and non-competitive points, approximate a 10 per cent reduction on United's system.

"The public can regard this substantial rate reduction as evidence of a policy of cutting fares as rapidly as is consistent with sound business practices and as conditions warrant," said W. A. Patterson, President of United Air Lines. "Obviously, the lower fares are not being put in at this time as a business-getting device. Planes already are carrying record loads of passengers, mail and express, much of which is of an essential military and civilian nature. The proposed reduction in fares is attributable to the sharp wartime increase in the number of passengers per airplane and greater utilization of equipment.

"United's new fares establish, as far as is practicable, a uniform rate over our nation-wide system, thus insuring no discrimination against travelers between any two points on our 5,647 miles of air way."

Lynn Teachers Get War-Work Hours

LYNN, Mass., July 9 (AP)—Mayor Arthur F. Frawley announced today that school teachers would be permitted to work four-hour shifts in local war plants during the school year beginning September. He added, however, that the School Committee would continue its stand against teachers accepting full-time employment while continuing to teach.

The ruling will affect about 600 teachers. The Mayor said that reports had reached him that some teachers had been working at war jobs while carrying on school duties.

He stated that he and the School Committee had no objection to teachers working a four-hour shift after school hours but they did have strong objection to working a full shift.

Women Soldiers Feted

United States Army Signal Corps

Guests of University Women

Left to right: Lieut. Frances Rich, of the Waves; Mrs. Leonard Carmichael, wife of the President of Tufts College, and Lieut. Robin Elliott, of the WAC.

College Women See Openings In Various Military Services

The women's military services and the opportunities they offer to women to serve their country and gain valuable training as well, were described by officers representing each of them yesterday at a meeting of a group from the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women.

The meeting was held in the Women's Building of Boston University, which, from the beginning of the war, has been made available for gatherings in connection with war service. When the request came for its use yesterday, Dean Lucy Jenkins Franklin's answer was that it could be used but there was no house man at present to move down the chairs and clear them away afterward.

"Quite all right," said the WAC public relations office which was co-operating with the A. A. U. W. committee, "we'll detail a soldier for the work." So, to the delight of the women, a helpful young service man arrived to haul down chairs from the storeroom yesterday, and returned this morning to do the clearing up and putting away.

The university women who attended the session included college faculty members, members of college boards and others who have direct contact, often in an advisory capacity, with young women. Mrs. B. Alden Thresher, president of the Boston Branch, presided.

The Boston Branch of the A. A. U. W. arranged the meeting in connection with the work of its Job Council, under the chairmanship of Dean Franklin, which is advising women who desire to give war service and who have no home responsibilities, to join one of the military organizations. There were general expressions of appreciation yesterday for the high type women who represented the different services and for the direct and effective way in which they drove home the fact that these organizations are indispensable in winning the war, and that total war means total mobilization.

There was laughter when Lieut. Robin Elliott of the WAC stated that every Wac replaced at least one man and sometimes one and a half. But she explained by citing the instance of a camp in Georgia where a Colonel had had 10 Wacs comprising his office force. They were transferred and 22 soldiers replaced them — and the Colonel wants the Wacs back. The fact that the Army is asking for 600,000 more is testimony to the invaluable service the Wacs are already giving, she said.

Lieut. Frances Rich, of the Waves, had just come from the impressive graduation exercises of the 500 girls who finished the storekeepers' course yesterday and are now on their way to their stations, each to relieve a man for sea duty. She described the variety of billets the Waves could fill, and the earnestness with which this particular group was starting out on its career of service.

Present at the meeting from the military services were Lieut. Harriet Parker, Lieut. Frances Rich, Lieut. Carol Densmore, and Ensign Elizabeth Roudebush of the Waves; Ensign Edna Lloyd of the Spars, Capt. Anne Cowan, Lieut. Marian Mitchell, of the Boston contingent of the WAC, also Lieut. Pauline Spofford, Public Relations Officer at Fort Devens, and Lieutenant Elliott; and Lieut. Pauline Madden, of the Marines.

Dr Huber in State Group

Dr. Edward J. Huber, Assistant Director of Public Health Administration, will represent the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on the advisory committee surveying the State civilian medical and dental care shortage, it has been announced by Dr. Vlado A. Getting, State Public Health Commissioner.

Rent Control Achievements Are Recounted

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In one of its last public gestures before liquidation on July 15, the Office of War Information in Boston today released a statement by Edgar J. Driscoll, New England rent executive, advising tenants and landlords that after a year of rent control "better times have come to New England."

Despite the efforts of Boston landlords to obtain an increase in rent levels, allegedly in order to pay their bills and stay in business, the Office of Price Administration was cited by Mr. Driscoll as holding rents down in Boston to only a 4.7 per cent rise since the outbreak of war. This he considered an achievement ranking even better than the 6.5 per cent rise in Manchester, N. H., and the 5.5 per cent increase in Portland, Maine.

"These achievements," said Mr. Driscoll, "are in marked contrast to a 50 per cent increase in food costs since 1939, a 27 per cent rise in clothing prices, 10 per cent push-up in fuel costs and a 23 per cent higher cost of house furnishings. On the average, miscellaneous products have increased 13 per cent in price," he added.

In rental charges, Mr. Driscoll pointed out that the average New England wage earner has been protected in expenditures amounting to nearly 20 per cent of his income, since shelter is considered second to food as a major item in the family budget.

From a national viewpoint he cited comparative studies of 40,000 rental units to support his statement that property owners are enjoying a better return on their investments because of rent controls. Hence, Mr. Driscoll believed that rent control has been underestimated not only as a factor in reducing tenant turnover, but in removing waste in man-hours and interference with war production and otherwise holding the line against inflation.

By reducing the rotation of tenants, rent control was held by the rent chief as helping to relieve the housing shortage. On this broad front he included the element of time saved by war workers looking for a home and home stability as a factor in war production. In New England alone, 1,350,000 registrations have been received from landlords by 19 rent offices, and war production centers were found to have expanded as much as 44 per cent in population.

Petitions for rent adjustments have amounted to 40,000 while eviction action has been required in only 10 per cent of the 2,000 cases filed every month.

Meanwhile, the net operating income from average apartments was reported by Mr. Driscoll as having risen 31 per cent, and in small apartments 45 per cent since the war began.

Other evidences of the sound position in which real estate is found today, due partially at least to rent controls were cited by the rent chief as follows:

1. A sharp drop in mortgage foreclosures.
2. Decreases in bank-held properties.
3. All-time highs reported in housing occupancy.
4. Leveling off in maintenance costs.

As for savings bank foreclosures in Massachusetts alone for the year ending Oct. 31, 1942, there were only 2,070 as compared with the previous year's total of 2,872. The difference in money value was $30,532,000 for 1941 against $24,566,000 for 1942.

Foreclosures have declined to only 70 a month in Massachusetts compared with a national average of 2,000. In 1933, the comparable figure was 10 times 2,000.

Airport Expansion

Directors of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange have come out flatly for enlargement of the East Boston Airport to meet post-war flying needs which are expected to influence home sales in the suburbs.

The Exchange through Charles W. Bowker, its president, announced the appointment of a special committee to follow developments of the airport and to study the extent to which it should and could be enlarged to compete favorably with airport developments in New York City.

Loans to Veterans

Included in a crop of farm bills filed in Congress this year is one providing for making loans and grants to war veterans seeking to purchase farms and homes.

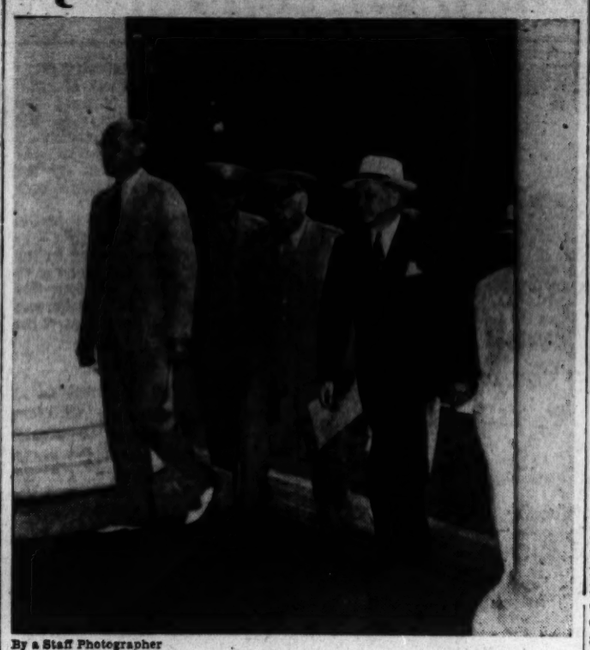
The Secretary of Agriculture or the Administrator of the National Housing Act are authorized in the measure to pay veterans up to $1,000 to be used in the purchase of these properties.

Dr. F. W. Perkins

The Rev. Dr. Frederick William Perkins, who passed on in Jamaica Plain yesterday, was a widely known Universalist clergyman.

A native of Boston, Dr. Perkins had served pastorates at large Universalist churches in the East. From 1927 until his retirement in 1939 he was pastor of the Universalist Memorial Church, Washington, D. C. Dr. Perkins was graduated from Tufts College in 1891 and from Tufts Divinity School in 1894. In 1908 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Tufts.

Quartermasters Instructed



By a Staff Photographer

'Army Only as Strong as Its Supply Line'

Speakers at graduation of first "graduate school" for quartermaster officers at Harvard Business School today are, left to right, Prof. Howard T. Lewis of procurement course; Brig. Gen. Henry D. F. Munnikhuysen, head of personnel division of Quartermaster Corps; Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, Army Quartermaster General, and Dean Donald K. David of the Business School.

Sisters From India in U. S. Speak of 'Faith in America'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 9—Free-thinking and free-speaking people of India are typified in the two nieces of Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian Nationalist leader, Miss Chandralekha Pandit, who is 19, and her 16-year-old sister, Miss Nayantara Pandit, who have arrived in New York after a six-weeks journey across the Pacific to attend Wellesley College.

Chandralekha only learned on her arrival the good news that she is to be the first recipient of the Mayling Soong scholarship at Wellesley College, established in honor of Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

Having recently been released from seven months in jail as a political prisoner in Allahabad, her native city, where she was detained without specific charges having ben brought against her, Chandralekha is more decided that ever in her viewpoint that "if the British walked out, we couldn't be in a worse mess than we are today. If Britain has anything to do with it India won't be given her independence."

Speaking at the East and West Association, 40 East Forty-ninth Street, in the perfect English both girls learned at the Woodstock High School in Allahabad, Chandralekha declared, "I've come from a family that has always voiced its opinions freely, but imprisonment has made my opinions stronger than ever."

"The food problem in India, so far as prisoners are concerned, became so acute that they were unable to feed so many of us, and some were released," Chandralekha continued. "It is for that reason, I think I was freed. There are some 30,000 political prisoners in India. Occasionally a few are released, but always more are arrested, and the general feeling in India is one of bitterness and frustration."

Describing her life in prison, Chandralekha said there were eight women to a barrack which had a small courtyard where they could walk at certain hours. They did all their own work, cooking and cleaning, and lived on rice, lentils and vegetables. A few books were allowed them.

Their mother, Mrs. Vijaya Pandit, sister of Nehru, well known as the first woman to have occupied a cabinet post in India, was imprisoned with other Indian Nationalists last August. "She was still in prison when we left," said the elder girl quietly.

As to the problems presented by the caste system in India, both girls were unanimous in their opinion that these were being rapidly brushed aside by the members of the younger generation. "We are Indians before we are Hindu or Moslem. In the younger set we do not observe caste much at all," said Chandralekha. "I have heaps of Moslem friends, and, though you mustn't tell anybody, our cook is an untouchable." Her big black eyes snapped with amusement over this apparently open secret.

"I have my own ideas about world reconstruction," Chandralekha said, concluding the interview, "but the people of India have the greatest faith in America, and I cannot tell you how they took to America to support freedom. After our experience at college here, we want to go back to India and contribute anything we can to public life."

During the summer the sisters will be the guests of Mrs. John Gunther at Amagansett Long Island.

Peabody Man Held In $10,000 Bail

George Manissanos of Peabody, Mass., factory worker, was held in $10,000 bail today by United States Commissioner William C. Rogers, for a hearing July 12 on charges involving the alleged bootlegging of gasoline ration coupons.

The defendant was charged with possessing and transferring five books of "R" ration coupons. A dozen other defendants already have been arraigned on similar charges and are due to be heard on the same date. Mr. Manissanos pleaded not guilty.

Alfred G. Malagodi, Assistant United States Attorney, said that the "black market" activities in gasoline appeared to be increasing in this area, and the Government believed that this defendant was connected with a ring of men conducting a black market for gasoline coupons.

Peak Huntington Listing

A record enrollment of approximately 200 students, 20 per cent more than last year, were on hand for the opening of the thirty-second annual Huntington School summer session, Dean James W. Lees, Director of the School, announced today. The eight weeks' session will close Aug. 27.

Task of Supplying Army Told at 'Graduate School'

Similarity between the job of supplying the Army as the "biggest business in the world today" and the job of supplying any mass-production industry was stressed today by Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, the Army's Quartermaster General, and Dean Donald K. Davis of the Harvard Business School at the first commencement exercises of the Army's "graduate school" for quartermaster officers.

General Gregory, himself a graduate of the Business School in 1929, addressed the 185 officers, who have just completed the first three-month course in Harvard's Baker Library. Dean David intimated that the success of the course warranted wider application in the Quartermaster Corps and other military branches.

In an interview before the exercises, General Gregory reported that all problems of clothing and footwear are being met successfully, despite the wide range of demands by fronts "in hot and wet country, cold and dry country, hot and dry country, and cold and wet country."

Main Problem

"A main problem now," he disclosed, "is to teach soldiers to wear clothes properly. There is a temptation, in cold areas, for the men to wear outfits too small, because they look 'more military.'

"The way to dress properly in cold weather," he explained, "is to be sure the outer garment is a twill, water repellent and wind-resistant. Then underneath, adjust the number of layers of wool garments to suit the temperature."

As a compliment to American quality of shoes, German and Italian soldiers whenever possible have eagerly appropriated footgear from American-shod casualties, he reported.

The Quartermaster Corps' complex job in turning out 70,000 different items for most branches of the Army (and some textiles for the Navy) is being accomplished, he said, on a schedule from six to nine months ahead of "predetermined use," i. e., second, third, or umpteenth front.

Important Task

Dean David told the graduates, who ranked from second lieutenant to major and who came from many posts for the instruction, that the most important task had been to "instill the thinking process" to meet emergencies.

"If all you had to do," he said, "were summed up in a manual, there wouldn't be any need for this course. We hope we have helped you to use your heads to meet any circumstances that may arise.

"What experience you will have in the Army will be far beyond anything in scope that you could obtain in civilian life. After the war, while I hope many of you will want to stay in the Army, you ought to be able to capitalize upon your experience to a great degree in civilian pursuits," said the Dean.

Among other speakers at the ceremony was Brig. Gen. Henry D. F. Munnikhuysen, director of the Quartermaster Personnel Division, who told how in three years the Corps had expanded from 820 officers to 27,000 officers, with nearly a half-million enlisted men.

The course, which drew men from duty in all branches of the Army, was designed for the advanced technical training of officers in business administration, and is not to be confused with the cadet courses which train candidates to become officers.

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Flight Report from Europe

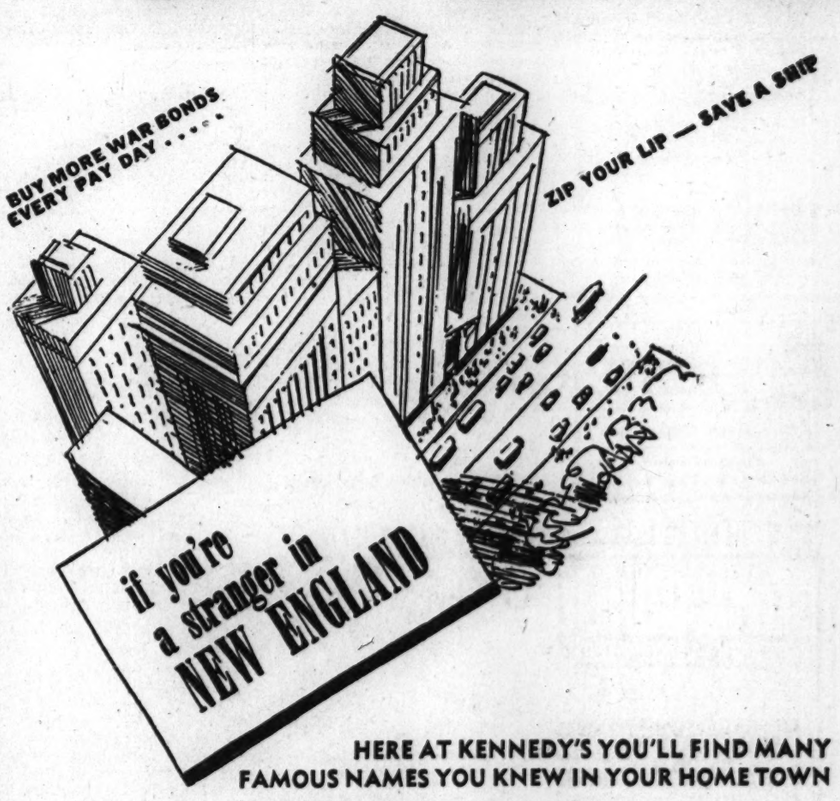
6 articles

by the FOREIGN EDITOR
of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Just back from STOCKHOLM, nearest capital to the Axis, and LONDON, Headquarters of the Allied Invasion Forces in Europe

Read them in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts



HERE AT KENNEDY'S YOU'LL FIND MANY FAMOUS NAMES YOU KNEW IN YOUR HOME TOWN

When being away from nome gets you down. When you wish you could do your shopping in your own home town where you knew the stores—and the sales folks called you by your first name and inquired about the family—that's when you will appreciate the homey atmosphere of Kennedy's most.

Kennedy's is the largest retailer of men's wear in New England—we don't make much noise about ourselves—we don't use super-colossal adjectives to describe our merchandise or our service—we're just a friendly store with the things you need at the prices you want to pay. We won't know you the first time you come in, obviously, but we will know you the second—we, too, make a practice of knowing our customers by name.

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American Force Only Three Miles From Munda Base

Continued from Page 1

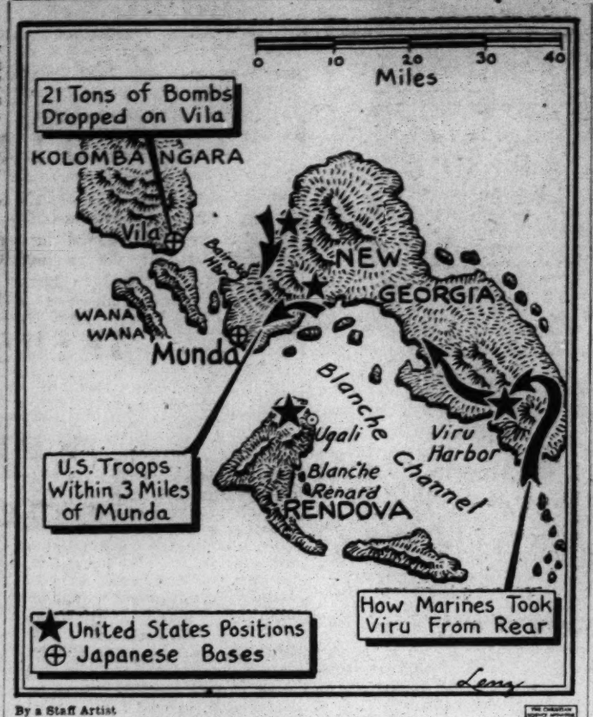
both the Solomons and New Guinea Allied planes have dealt new blows with nearly 100 tons of bombs, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters in Australia reported.

On the other hand, the hard-hit Japanese Air Force, having lost learly 200 planes over the Solomons within a week, has diminished the weight of its punches.

The pincers which American Marines and soldiers began applying on Munday July 5 by landing both above and east of it pressed nearest at Elelo, on the east, where advanced patrols clashed July 8 with Japanese and defeated them. It was a feeling-out encounter with the big push obviously in abeyance while the main forces which stormed ashore above Munda at Rice Anchorage and east of it at Zanana consolidate positions. The entranched Japanese at Munda are believed to be in considerable strength, prepared to offer a sanguinary defense.

Above New Georgia on Kolombangara Island, Munda's big supply depot at Vila was fired and holed by 21 tons of high explosives unloaded by Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo bombers. Corsairs protected the raiders.

Further up the Solomons, the Kalili airdrome from which the Japanese migh offer Munda's defenders aerial support, was raided at the southern tip of Bougainville Island by big American Liberators. Their 23 tons of bombs started fires. One Liberator didn't get back



By a Staff Artist

The Battle of New Georgia

Boxes show latest developments in the fight for this strategic island in the central Solomons. The two black arrows north of Munda represent American troops which landed in the rear of the Japanese base on Monday. The approximate route of the 35-mile trek by Marines through the jungle, which resulted in the capture of Viru Harbor, and which is described by Gordon Walker in today's issue, is shown by the arrow in the lower right-hand corner.

Bombs Blast Path In New Guinea

On northeastern New Guinea, where Australian and American patrols are moving toward the enemy air base of Salamaua, Allied planes continued to virtually blast a path through the jungle with their bombs. In the same area where on July 7 a concentration of 106 tons of bombs paved the way for occupation of a vital hill, Mitchell medium bombers directly supported our jungle fighters by dropping nearly 50 tons of high explosives on enemy buildings, ground installations, and jungle tracks connecting villages near Salamaua.

Other formations of Mitchells bombed and strafed Japanese positions while Australian ground patrols maintained pressure on enemy units between Mubo and Salamaua, points 12 miles apart.

Australian-flown Hudsons and American-manned Liberators fought off 14 Zeros, destroying three for certain and possibly two others as they bombed the enemy airdrome of Penfoei at Koepang on Dutch Timor. Fires appeared to be burning Japanese planes. Timor is in the Timor Sea 400 miles northwest of Darwin, Australia.

Japanese air efforts on July 8 were the weakest reported since the outset of the new Pacific offensive June 30. Ten Zeros tried to raid the Bena Bena sector, one of jungle villages with emergency landing fields, roughly 90 miles northwest of the Salamaua front. Four P-38s bagged two of the Zeros and drove off the others without loss to themselves.

Russia:

Small Nazi Gains Admitted by Moscow

Red Star, Soviet Army organ, reported the powerful Nazi tank columns had changed the direction of their attack several times in the Orel-Kursk sector seeking a weak point in deep Russian positions.

In that northern section of the 165-mile battle line, the Russians said their troops regained lost ground in a succession of counterattacks July 8 while holding firm against a mighty stab by some 90,000 Nazi troops against one narrow area.

The Nazis returned to the attack at 8 a. m. July 8 on the Orel-Kursk sector. On the narrow front where the 90,000 German forces were engaged, the battle had reached its peak by 2 p. m. The Pravda correspondent said one unit, however, withstood 13 subsequent attacks.

The correspondent said that, protected by swarms of aircraft, the Germans futiley threew 250 tanks against the Russians.

Dispatches from the front declared the German Air Force had failed in all its attempts to win supremacy over the battlefield. One batch of Russian pilots was said to have shot down 110 German planes during 81 dog fights throughout the day.

As the masses of plane-supported Nazi armor and infantry commanded by General Field Marshal Günther von Kluge carried the offensive into its fifth day, the Russians, although admitting a new enemy tank penetration near Belgorod, declared "stiff fighting continues" in that southern sector.

A Moscow communiqué reported an additional 304 German tanks were destroyed or damaged in the day's fighting and 161 planes were shot down, raising the four-day enemy losses to 1,843 tanks and 810 planes. Nazi casualties were reported as at least 35,000.

Moscow Reports Situation Unchanged

Despite the enormity of the German effort to pinch off the Kursk bulge by drives from the north and the south, the situation of the defending Russian forces was regarded in Moscow as generally unchanged.

The Russian communiqué gave high praise to the Red Army men and commanders, declaring they "were displaying supreme steadfastness and staunchness."

The German gain in the Belgorod sector, the fourth reported by the Russians in as many days, was attained only after day-long fighting in which Soviet troops inflicted heavy losses and hurled beck enemy assault columns on several occasions.

"By the end of the day a group of German tanks succeeded in driving a wedge into our defenses," the communiqué said.

German propaganda accounts radiocast from Berlin told of "secret new weapons" in use in these great tank battles, one a "projector" artillery weapon whose fire was declared capable of leveling a forest. A "Super Tiger" tank superior to the 60-ton Mark VI, also was said to be in action. Russian accounts made no mention of any such weapons.

Front dispatches said swift maneuvers of German tanks frequently were defated by Soviet engineers who rushed out and planted mines in their path at the last minute. One Russian unit repelled an attack by 150 tanks, including many of the 60-ton Tigers.

The dispatches reported that 20 to 30 of these big tanks usually spearhead each Nazi thrust, with double that number of motorized cannon following close behind. Then comes the infantry and old-model tanks such as Mark IIIs and IVs. Simultaneously light and medium tanks operate on the flanks.

Battle experience has proved clearly, these reports said, that the new Tigers are vulnerable to heavy artillery and antitank fire and even to aerial assault.

A late German radiocast estimated that the Russians had lost nearly 1,000 places in air combat during the past four days and declared that, according to Berlin opinion, the "offensive backbone" of the Red Air Force "has been broken regardless of the far-reaching preparations the Soviets made before the battle started."

China:

Japan's Casualties Put at 187,860

The Japanese suffered more than 187,860 casualties in the sixth year of the Chinese war, a Chinese Army spokesman reported in an annual review.

The spokesman said that during that year, which ended July 7 there were four major battles, 71 important engagements, 3,034 minor engagements, and 1,043 guerrilla clashes.

The Chinese took 2,809 Japanese prisoners and captured considerable quantities of war material, the report said.

Mediterranean:

Sicily Bombed Around the Clock

Allied heavy and medium bombers maintained steady 'round-the-clock attacks on Axis airfields in Sicily on July 8 and the night before, it was announced at Allied Headquarters in North Africa, and fighter-bombers shot up enemy transport and communications.

"Many bombs were seen to burst in dispersal areas and on runways," the communiqué said in reference to the landing-field attacks.

Nine enemy planes were reported destroyed on July 8 and one the night before. Allied forces lost nine planes.

These new attacks followed a virtual bomb blanket spread the length and breadth of Sicily and Sardinia on July 7, with 19 assaults on the Sicilian airdrome network of Gerbini alone.

Three Allied merchantmen totaling 40,000 tons were reported to have been sunk by Axis torpedo planes operating off the North African coast and a fourth, of 3,000 tons, was declared heavily damaged. These claims were without confirmation from Allied sources.

A Middle East Command communiqué from Cairo said American heavy bombers attacked the Eastern Sicilian port of Catania, concentrating on railway and industrial targets.

Continent:

Cologne Target Of RAF Bombers

The RAF, returning to the assault on Germany after a four-night lull in the Allied aerial offensive, lost eight bombers in its heavy assault on the Rhineland industrial center of Cologne, the British Air Ministry said.

Mines also were laid in enemy waters during the night and British fighters on intruder patrols simultaneously attacked enemy airfields and railway targets in France and Northwest Germany. Three German minesweepers were reported damaged in sweeps along the French coast.

The heavy British bombers had scarcely returned from their night foray over Germany when formations of Allied fighters swept out across the Channel in the direction of Northern France to continue the offensive by daylight.

Britain, meanwhile, passed a raid-free night.

The attack on Cologne was the 119th on that bomb-battered City, target of the RAF's first great 1,1000-bomber raid a year ago. The big Rhineland industrial center had been attacked twice before within the past two weeks—once on June 28 and again on July 3. Both assaults were highly concentrated.

The RAF's big bombers had not been out since the July 3 raid, when they also struck at Hamburg and targets in the Ruhr. Operations since then have been limited to comparatively minor operations against communications and airfields in occupied territory by intruder patrols.

A Berlin radiocast recorded by the Associated Press, following the usual line taken by Nazi propagandists, described the latest assault on Cologne as a "terror raid" directed against residential areas. The radiocast indicated that other targets in the Rhineland were hit in addition to Cologne, however.

Submarines:

U. S. Takes Big Toll Of Japanese Ships

United States submarines, moving through Pacific waters in ever-mounting numbers, are knocking off Japanese ships at the rate of one a day.

This nigh toll of what Japan needs most—ships to link its far-flung outposts of stolen empire—has prompted the Navy to issue three special bulletins in little more than a month on the activities of its undersea arm. Ordinarily, the doings of submarines are related only after long periods of silence maintained for security reasons.

Since June 1, the American submarine packs, which Navy Secretary Frank Knox declared were augmented steadily, have sent to the bottom 33 Japanese supply vessels, many of them big transports, and tankers, and three destroyers. Probably sunk were two more—a transport and a tanker. Nine more ships, including a destroyer, were listed as damaged.

Sometimes vessels seen from a periscope only as being damaged sink later but submarine commanders long have adhered rigidly to the rule of calling them just as they see them. The submarine most likely to be back for another try at the enemy is the one that gets out of there without waiting for too much observation as soon as an attack has been pressed home.

Hence, the toll of ships sunk announced in Navy communiqués is the very minimum.

Latest success of the submarine raiders was reported July 8 in an announcement claiming 10 more Japanese transport and supply vessels torpedoed to the bottom. Four medium-sized cargo vessels were damaged.

This brought to 283 the total reported sunk or damaged in the Pacific since the attack on Pearl Harbor. Of this number, 200 were sunk, 29 probably sunk, and 54 damaged.

Citizens of Sete Forcibly Deported

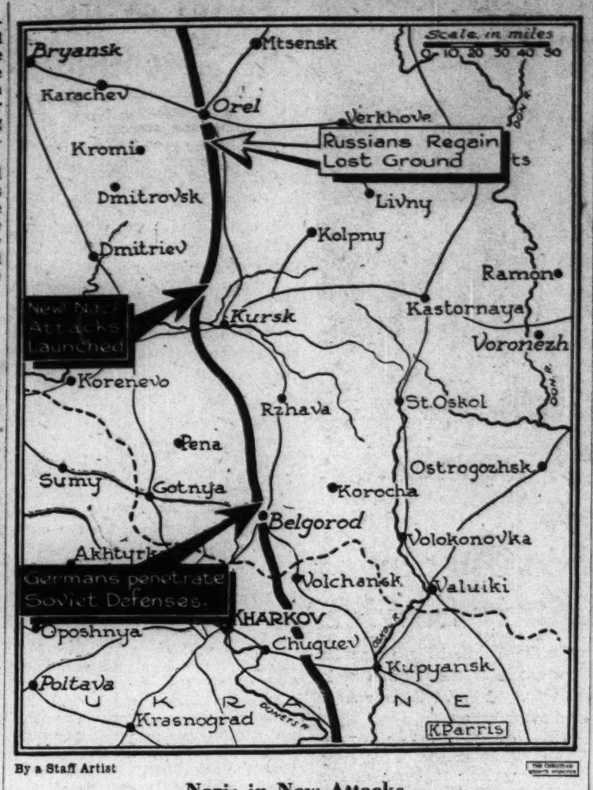
By the Associated Press

Algiers, Algeria, July 9

Invasion jitters have caused German occupation authorities in France to classify the French Mediterranean coastal town of Sete as "an urgently threatened city," the French Commissariat of Information said, and the civilian population is being forcibly deported.

A copy of orders issued by the Germans has reached French authorities here. Similar ordinances were said to have been applied to Hendaye, St. Jean de Luz, Bayonne, and Biarritz in Southwestern France along the Atlantic near the Spanish border.

Sete is west of Marseilles, between that big port and the Spanish border. Only persons described as "essential elements of the population" are permitted to remain in their homes, the French said here.



By a Staff Artist

Nazis in New Attacks

Latest developments in the battle for the Kursk salient between Orel and Belgorod in Russia, in which the fighting is rising steadily in intensity. In four days the Germans have been able to make only minor gains.

Allied Flare Bombs Tell German Targets

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, July 9

RAF heavy bomber pilots are having so much success in locating targets by the light of "flare bombs" that German authorities have ordered air raid precaution forces to concentrate on extinguishing flares, the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholms Tidningen said today.

First the Germans thought the flares were incendiaries. Now they have found that there are 60 flares in each of these "bombs" which are dropped during night raids.

The "bombs" explode 400 to 800 yards above the ground, scattering the flares, each of which illuminates an area of more than 100 yards in diameter with such brilliance that the glow can be seen by pilots through thick clouds, the Germans said.

Marines Wrote New Epic By Coup in Viru Harbor

Continued from Page 1

it was the first land fighting of the New Georgia invasion on June 28—the Marines charged up a slope and knocked out Japanese machine gunners with dynamite blocks.

For four days the Marines fought frequent rearguard actions, weaving in and out of known enemy positions and being constantly shadowed by enemy patrols.

Sometimes using trails hitherto unknown to the Japanese, once using a secret trail the enemy themselves had built, working 60 hours night and day, the progress of the Marines was slow. Never was the trail more than a foot wide. Over mountains and through dozens of black miry swamps into which the men sank knee-deep, across countless streams and even rivers in which the shorter men, holding their equipment over their heads, were completely submerged.

Slept Along the Trail

Men slept by the side of the trail, soaked to the skin, with no cover from continuous rain. Then they arose again at dawn with no breakfast except chocolate bars for the day's slogging hike.

On the morning of the fourth day one column began its final march to Viru. It was now a day behind schedule and the invasion of Rendova and other islands in the New Georgia group was already well under way.

As we neared the Japanese camp American dive bombers could be heard pounding the enemy and bombs whistled overhead for the initial softening up.

This air attack in a remarkable ground and air co-ordinated action resulted in driving the Japanese from their guns long enough for the Marines to close in within a thousand yards of the first enemy ambush position on the trail. The first contact with our column came while climbing a hillside at 10 a. m. on July 1.

Heavy Loads Carried

The heaviest opposition came from machine guns which were gradually disposed of by Marines hurling TNT blocks and working around the flanks through dense jungle undergrowth. Although the Marines had made an unprecedented overland forced trek under full battle equipment and no food other than chocolate bars, they rushed to the attack like fresh troops.

I saw men slither and slip up the slope with heavy mortars and demolition packs. I saw one machine gunner pick up a heavy ground weapon and firing from the hip charge and wipe out a nest of 10 Japanese machine gunners. Lads in their teens crawled on their stomachs through the bush and tossed grenades and dynamite to reduce pockets of opposition.

Typical of jungle battles, there were no front lines. Everyone was under the fire of grenades and machine-gun bullets which swept low through the bush, and the ever-present enemy tree snipers who with telescopic sights on long-range rifles were located in strategic spots in order to protect machine-gun positions on the ground. How communications are maintained among the milling troops and how our men could know friend from foe is beyond the ken of the average layman.

Ready for Final Push

At one time I was with the Marine Commander who worked well beyond our fighters and even those of the enemy in order to reconnoiter the enemy's rear and determine the possibility of a flanking maneuver. Battle cries from both sides completed the atmosphere of savage jungle warfare.

Gradually the enemy was forced backward from a hollow opposing the ridge. Our scouting force returned from a successful reconnoiter which reached through Japanese lines to the sea and a column was formed in the bush for the final push through.

Water and food had long since given out, and ammunition was dwindling fast. If this final plunge was unsuccessful, it would have meant another night in the bush and rain.

As it was, the enemy had left the camp in a shambles, strewn with abandoned equipment and those who had fallen. Possibly a quarter of their total force were dead. Many had dived over the cliffs into the sea and the remainder escaped to the bush and probably starvation around our right flank.

U. S. Refuses Recognition to French Group

Continued from Page 1

sidered decision of the American Government not to recognize politically any military French Government so long as such a large proportion of France was conquered territory and such a large percentage of the French people was precluded from expressing their opinons toward their Government.

General Giraud said that already about 75,000 French troops had been re-armed with American weapons. He placed the full forces available for action against Nazi Europe at 300,000 men, adding however that another smaller force would remain in North Africa to protect Allied interests and communications there.

The text of Gen. Henri Giraud's press conference statement follows:

I am here as a soldier, representing France at war.

Five months ago, I had the pleasure of meeting President Roosevelt for the first time. I can say that we became friends right away. My visit today has no other purpose but to carry forward with him this co-operation based on mutual confidence, which will be so useful in bringing the French war effort to a maximum and insuring the equipment and rearmament of all French forces.

Frenchmen who have the good fortune of being away from the enemy's yoke must show by their unity to their fellow countrymen subjected to the odious presence of the Germans that they spare neither their efforts nor their blood to help in the liberation of their country.

Weapons for French

It is through the Army that they will show strikingly their will to win and their faith in the success of the Allied cause. The Anfa [Casablanca] Conference was a major step in the joint effort for the liberation of France. The achievements of the French Army in Tunisia are the proof of the valor of our troops. But there still remain thousands of trained, experienced soldiers all of whom are impatiently waiting for modern weapons. They will go forth to fight with absolute confidence and irresistible drive as soon as they have those weapons in hand. I am certain that they shall have them.

As Co-Presidents of the French Committee of National Liberation, General de Gaulle and I have established as our sole aim the defeat of the Axis forces, the liberation of France, the return to a political structure in conformity with the natural aspirations of our country.

All Resources in Pool

From the efforts shared with our Allies, from the sufferings of the American, British, and French soldiers, new bonds have been formed. The friendship and mutual respect achieved in combat will unite these soldiers forever.

Today all the resources of the French Empire—our manpower, bases, ships, communications, all that we have—are part of the Allied pool. Thus France, to the limits of her ability, takes her place among the United Nations, putting both her physical strength and her moral energies at the disposal of the Allied cause.

The people of France have already shown you their deep gratitude. They know that the defeat of Italy and Germany will not bring an end to the fighting. On the other side of the globe, another aggressor must learn the cost of violating the fundamental laws of humanity I give you the following pledge: France will be at your side to liberate the Pacific from Japanese domination, even as she will remain with you to build a peace that will be lasting and just, but also realistic.

I want to tell you that France is living in the hope and in the confidence of Allied victory; with each passing day her resistance grows because of that conviction and in spite of grievous suffering and total exhaustion.

Frenchmen Follow Fight

The people of France are eagerly following the achievements of the heroic Soviet Army. Every home has a map of the Mediterranean area and the epic drive of the British Eighth Army is known to everyone. France is listening each day for news of the Pacific. Hour by hour, Frenchmen have followed the Battle of Tunisia, where for the first time your men encountered the Germans and the Italians. And when the day of victory came, they could not conceal their joy.

I have seen your soldiers under fire. As a soldier I observed them. I do not wish to flatter you, but I can tell you that their gallantry deserves all admiration. They are the worthy successors of their elders of 1918.

Finally, let me tell you that at the present moment all my thoughts go out to the great soldier who leads all Allied armies in North Africa. I am glad to say that I have always had the best relations with General Eisenhower. I know I can claim him as a friend and I thank him for being such a loyal and able supporter of the French Army.

Chinese Internees Jailed by Soldiers

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9 (AP)—Forty-seven Chinese internees of a Federal detention camp at Sharp Park, denied the privilege of attending a San Francisco Chinese celebration, were taken to jail in Army trucks yesterday in the climax of a Chinese-Japanese dispute.

Irving F. Wixon, United States Director of Immigration here, said the Chinese put up a Chinese flag in front of their barracks and refused to remove it as demanded by 172 Japanese internees. The Japanese became threatening, Mr. Wixon said, and he went to the camp to settle the matter.

ANIMALS IN TUNISIA AND ALGERIA

Free Animal Hospitals urgently need reconstruction for horses, mules, donkeys, camels, now chief means of civil transport. Educational work is maintained which radically alters the outlook towards animals. Contributions will be gratefully received by Her Grace the Duchess of Portland, President.

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It's the Village of Vermont, Australia

Top—Amid a wealth of flowers is Vermont's Dairy. Lower, left in circle—A member of the Royal Australian Air Force, on leave at his home in Vermont, proudly displays his favorite horse. Lower, right—Charlie Pannam's general store, the center of village activities, might well be in the hills of the New England State of Vermont. The various signs and the outdoor telephone booth are typical landmarks "Down Under."

Vermonter Tells of Vermont in Australia

By Maj. Norman H. Myers
General MacArthur's Headquarters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalk

"I'm sitting under a palm tree in Vermont, today. That's right, the village of Vermont in the state of Victoria, in Australia. It's my first spot of leave in months of overseas service, and this village bears the same name as my own home in Vermont, U. S. A.

About 10,000 miles from here are the Green Mountains, yet this peaceful country cross roads village of a few hundred persons might be found anywhere off U. S. Routes 7 or 5. That is, at a quick glance. For the near-by blue hills of the beautiful Dandenong Range do bring back memories of the mountains at home.

Far From All Jungle

"You may wonder, as I did, how the name Vermont ever appeared 'way below the Equator. Certainly Samuel de Champlain never took the convoy ride down here. I asked several of the people standing near Charlie Pannam's general store a few minutes ago. They were perplexed. One of them said, 'It's French, you know.' And then when I told them I was from Vermont in America, several asked, 'In what State is it located?' Australians, with only seven states to remember, find it hard to sort out our 48 entities. The easiest way, I find, of locating our home state is to say, 'It's just south of Montreal,' and immediately a look of recognition is obtained, since Australians are well versed in Empire geography. Finally I found the accepted story for the naming of Vermont in Australia. It seems that nearly 10 years ago a man named McClure came out from Ireland and was one of the first three settlers to locate north of the then very young town of Melbourne. He named the locality Vermont [pronounced Ver-mont by all Australians] because of its scenic resemblance to his native home, Vermont, in Ireland.

"There are palm trees here in Vermont. I would have been disappointed if there were none. A New England-trained mind, somehow, imagines every inch of Australia clothed with jungle, and thriving with aboriginals, koala bears and kangaroos. This was a popular conception with our troops. It only goes to show how little the average New Englander, or even American, knows about Australia.

"This village of Vermont, and near-by city of Melbourne, are as far south of the equator as Washington, D. C., is to the north. Yet palm trees are not unusual, and beautiful flowers are seen in every yard and colorfully banked in all the public parks the year round. The country stretches are wild, however; one must go several hundred miles north to find banana and sugar plantations and the true tropical growth.

"The weather here in Vermont and the vicinity is probably the most maligned in the world. It can never seem to make up it's mind. Today it is perfect, with hot sun beating down and a light, cool breeze blowing, much like New England in June. But a few days ago, folks had been wearing light winter clothing for about a week. Sheets of rain can descend and an hour later it will be dry and lovely again. This is all due to a mountain wall to the north which creates localized weather fronts.

"Within 3 or 4 hours' car drive is the popular skiing country. This, too, surprised me. I had sailed on 'tropical duty,' yet one sees skiers and tennis players mingling on the suburban trains hereabouts at certain times of the year. Winter here is the reverse of the American Vermont season. Skiing is best between July and October.

"Part of my drive to Vermont was over beautifully graded two-lane cement roads each of three-car width. I don't think we met two cars per mile due to the petrol rationing which restricts all but the most urgent driving. Swinging from the main highway, approaching Vermont, the road became dirt of a light, brick-red color, such as you see in the southeastern United States. Small truck garden farms, dairy farmland, and miles of apple orchards full of ripened fruit predominate. Lack of manpower to pick fruit has made prices soar to new levels.

Many Things Like 'Home'

"I've just walked back to the cross roads which is the village center. On one corner is the village primary school. The secondary school, equivalent to our high school courses, is five miles away at Box Hill, a suburb of Melbourne. The popular Australian 'public schools' are in reality private schools. They cover both primary and secondary years.

"Across from the Vermont school, among pine and gum trees, is a subdued frame church. The weatherbeaten gold-lettered sign proclaims the Church of England. Here, another tie of Empire, another link to the heroic little isle Australians casually refer to as 'home.'

"I take a picture of a red and cream bus which swings around in front of the village general store. The post office sign Vermont, is gone from the side of the building. All such locality and road signs were taken down when the Jap invasion scare swept the country in early 1942.

"The bus driver and Charlie Pannam, the storekeeper-postmaster-telegraph-and-bank-representative(exchange cheery comments. My uniform attracts open-mouthed attention of the passengers. 'He's a Yank,' someone says. Yanks are rare right around here, it seems. The bus driver eases into gear and drives away with curls of tawny dust feathering off the rear tires. Charlie Pannam, like most village postmaster-storekeepers, proves a mine of information and help. 'Walk down this other road aways,' he says. 'You'll find our bakery and dairy.' Charlie's advice is good. Here are signs saying Vermont; palm trees, too. Flowers in profusion grow in every yard, and the inevitable fences or hedges which bound absolutely every Australian home. An athletic young fellow in RAAF [Royal Australian Air Force] summer uniform hustles a group of fine-looking horses from near-by pasture to a barn. He smilingly poses for a snapshot. We chat for a moment, unconsciously eyeing each other's uniform.

"Back to my storekeeper friend, Charlie, I go. We stand beside the scarlet, outdoor telephone booth. In every Australian city or town these telephone booths are scattered about much like mailboxes. The Australian telephone and telegraph systems are operated by the Federal Post Office Department instead of by privately owned companies.

"I have been to Vermont. It's just a quiet country village, sleeping in the warm Australian sun. No one there would guess the Japs are threatening the country. That beautiful blue sky overhead is filled with fighting planes not many hundred miles to the north. But, as Charlie Pannam says, 'Vermont isn't a lively, noisy place. Here we have comfortable homes of folks just trying to earn a living. . . And more and more folks are coming here to live when they retire. They can grow their own patch of vegetables and enjoy the lovely views. The war must end some day, and then once more we'll be happy, contented people.'"

Big Breaches Left in Long Front of Axis

Continued from Page 1

strength of its fortifications and keeping open important intermediate supply roads.

Regarding the strength of the fortified walls round Europe there are many different opinions among neutral experts. First: Some building trade experts maintain that there isn't sufficient concrete and ferroconcrete throughout blockaded Europe to build 10,000 kilometers of fortifications.

Second: Conscripted foreign workers who have deserted report that work is often suspended for days because of the shortage of cement and building machines.

Third: There are other than purely technical gaps in the Fortress wall, as for example, along parts of the Adriatic coast held by guerrillas and in Northern Greece where guerrillas have forced the Axis to abandon work altogether during the past few weeks.

Weak in Air Defense

Another gap of another but even more important kind is the lack of antiaircraft guns, mainly because of the heavy Allied air bombardment of towns in Germany, Italy, and the occupied countries. This has compelled the Axis to withdraw half of its flak from near the front to the interior.

The Axis monthly output of antiaircraft guns is estimated as now double that at the beginning of the war, but the line these guns must protect is now 10 times as great, while Allied raids are hundreds of times heavier and more frequent.

Hence the German General Staff's biggest problem is how to fill the gap in the "aerial wall" around Europe.

Drastic shortening of the front has been advocated by some military experts as one way out, and reports from Berlin state that "a second defensive line" is being urgently constructed.

Areas of Abandonment

This would probably mean the abandonment of almost all of Italy, the Balkans and a greater part of Russia. But even then it wouldn't be exempt from Allied bombing and, what is equally important, it would have a drastic effect on German fighting morale and the war economy.

In 1940 when France fell a German paper wrote: "France had to fall because a power which resorts solely to the defensive will always be finally defeated by an untiring opponent who boldly takes the offensive. For even the best system of defense, worked out over a period of years, must have gaps."

But that was when Germany was on the offensive.

As a Swiss weekly recently pointed out, Germany has now been forced to withdraw to the inside encirclement ring it set out to break up.

Axis plans for world conquest have often been derived by the democracies as exaggerated, but German military-political policy between the two world wars appears to have worked according to some such plan.

Alliances with Italy and Japan seemed to those who fashioned German policy essential in order to free Germany from the encirclement and blockading which remained as nightmares after 1918.

This explained support of Professor Haushofer and his geopolitical school for such alliances. Through them they saw German and Italian fleets keeping open the Mediterranean and Atlantic, with the Japanese fleet dominating the Pacific.

This is essential since to them the chief causes of German defeat in World War I were Germany's "confinement to European space" and its "imprisonment within inland seas."

Ended in North Africa

Looking back it is possible to see how temporary supremacy in the Mediterranean, the Japanese earlier successes in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and German occupation of the sea coasts of France, Belgium, Holland and Norway, as well as parts of the Atlantic and Black Sea coasts, were dangerous to a drive in this direction.

Had General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel reached Alexandria, it would have meant Axis arrival at the Red Sea. This to the German would have meant the breaking up of the world ring surrounding Germany and its allies.

But the North Africa collapse ended all this and the further German offensive in the Caucasus which was to have taken place in 1943 had to be abandoned. This scheme was planned long ago in the first reorganization of the German Army after 1918.

Tactical Plans Reversed

Probably it is not realized sufficiently in the democracies the effect of the failure of this basic idea upon the German General Staff.

Competent military circles in neutral countries have even gone so far as to state that this is as heavy a blow as was failure of the Schlieffen Plan in World War I.

For one of the most important effects of the Axis being compelled to withdraw within "Fortress Europe" is that German military strategists have had to reverse their tactical plans, to be prepared for a slow defense and tedious parrying methods instead of former surprise blows with lightning speed at points of the enemy's weakest resistance.

Roberts Finds No Reason To Quit Place in OWI

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Roy A. Roberts, President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, says he does not intend to withdraw from the Advisory Committee of the Office of War Information as suggested by Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism.

In urging Mr. Roberts to withdraw, Mr Ackerman said the judgment and opinion of the President of the A. S. N. E. "should be above the influence of official pressure." Mr. Roberts replied that "acting in an advisory, not an administrative, capacity should not circumscribe or limit independence of action."

The discussion was made public yesterday in the form of an exchange of telegrams between Mr. Ackerman, a member of the A. S. N. E., and Mr. Roberts, who also is Managing Editor of the Kansas City Star.

In a statement issued in Portland, Ore., Palmer Hoyt, Domestic Director of the OWI, said he saw no reason why membership on that agency's Advisory Committee should prejudice the actions of Mr. Roberts either as President of the A. S. N. E. or Managing Editor of the Star.

Mr. Hoyt, on leave from the editorship of the Portland Oregonian, in naming Mr. Roberts and eight other prominent editors and publishers as the OWI Advisory Committee Tuesday, said:

"This is not a 'front' committee. In fact, some of them (committee members) have been very critical of our operations."

In his answer to Dean Ackerman, Mr. Roberts said that "If the time ever comes when giving all possible service to the war effort is incompatible with the presidency of the A. S. N. E., then the God-given right of every American to resign, tell why and false hell remains."

Utah Welders Recognized As a Separate Craft

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 9 (AP)—The Utah Labor Relations Board has recognized welding as a separate craft.

The Board yesterday designated the United Brotherhood of Welders, Cutters and Helpers of America the bargaining agent for welders of the Koppers Company at the Geneva steel plant near Provo, Utah.

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"Let thy work appear"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ARE WE contemplating the future anxiously because our part in coming events seems obscure? Let us turn to God wholeheartedly for guidance and expect only good. Consider the beautiful lines in the ninetieth Psalm: **"Let thy work appear unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children. And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us: and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish thou it."**

In this prayer we are not asking for things, for the success of our own human planning, or for the satisfaction of any inordinate desires. But we are turning directly to God, admitting our dependence on Him. In proportion to our sincerity and devotion, such prayer is answered.

In these days of world-wide undertakings one man's part may appear to be very small and insignificant. Another may find certain new kinds of discipline irksome and wish for more important things to do in order to use his particular talents to good advantage. It is noteworthy that today in the military services special aptitudes are receiving recognition, and many young men are being given the training necessary to develop their special abilities.

Prayer and patience are invaluable aids in working out a harmonious adjustment. A young man, a student of Christian Science, was helped to find his right place by holding constantly in thought certain lines from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. They are to be found on page 454 and read as follows: **"Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way. Right motives give pinions to thought, and strength and freedom to speech and action. Love is priestess at the altar of Truth. Wait patiently for divine Love to move upon the waters of mortal mind, and form the perfect concept. Patience must 'have her perfect work.'"**

Pondering these words, he examined himself and his motives to see if he were guilty of selfishness or rebellion. He asked himself whether it was his love of God and of his fellow man that inspired him; whether he did actually trust God to take care of him and guide him. When he had satisfied himself in these respects he found himself in possession of information which led him to take certain examinations, and he felt impelled to write a detailed letter recounting a number of his qualifications in applying for a certain position. He passed the examinations and was in due time given work to do that was most congenial and in his own line, work that he could do better than the average person.

The student of Christian Science seeks to spiritualize his thinking, knowing that by so doing he actually lifts himself into a higher, purer realm. He has learned from experience that the outward circumstances change as thinking changes. He who thinks spiritually, overcoming in his own consciousness the temptation to hate, seek revenge, exercise cruelty; or he who strives to love as God loves, finds himself placed where it is possible to demonstrate the power of good over evil.

On page 571 of the Christian Science textbook we read, **"Clad in the panoply of Love, human hatred cannot reach you."** Many persons who have found themselves in great danger have been protected from harm by remembering these words. There are many Bible stories in both the Old and the New Testament which illustrate the fact of Love's protective presence. The three Hebrew captives who were placed in the fiery furnace were unharmed, and Daniel in the den of lions was untouched. This protection was the result of their understanding that God is all-powerful. He who learns to comprehend God as Love finds that His ways and plans are kinder and altogether lovelier than those of his own making. He learns from experience not to be surprised at a joyful awakening to good, but rather to expect good from God always.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.]

"Apparisca l'opera tua"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

CONTEMPLIAMO NOI forse ansiosamente il futuro perchè la nostra parte negli eventi che saranno sembra oscura? Rivolgiamoci a Dio con tutto il cuore per direzione e aspettiamo soltanto il bene. Considera i magnifici versi nel novantesimo Salmo: "Apparisca l'opera tua a pro de' tuoi servitori, e la tua gloria sui loro figliuoli. La grazia del Signore Iddio nostro sia sopra noi, e rendi stabile l'opera delle nostre mani; sì, l'opera delle nostre mani rendila stabile".

In questa preghiera non chiediamo oggetti, il successo dei nostri propositi umani o la soddisfazione di qualsiasi desiderio sfrenato. Ma ci volgiamo direttamente a Dio, ammettendo la nostra dipendenza da Lui. In proporzione alla nostra sincerità e devozione, una tale preghiera viene esaudita.

In questi giorni di imprese mondiali la parte d'un singolo uomo può sembrare molto piccola ed insignificante. Un altro può trovare irritanti certe nuove forme di disciplina e desiderare cose molto più importanti da fare per usare i suoi talenti particolari vantaggiosamente. È notevole che oggigiorno nei servizi militari attitudini speciali stanno ricevendo riconoscimento, ed a molti giovani si dà l'istruzione necessaria per sviluppare le loro abilità speciali.

La preghiera e la pazienza sono sussidi inestimabili per produrre un assestamento armonioso. Un giovine, studente della Scienza Cristiana, fu aiutato a trovare il suo posto giusto col tener sempre in mente alcune righe del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* di Mary Baker Eddy. Si trovano a pagina 454 e suonano come segue: "L'Amore ispira, illumina, indica e precede sulla via. I motivi giusti danno ali al pensiero, e forza e libertà a parola ed azione. L'Amore è la sacerdotessa davanti all'altare della Verità. Apetta pazientemente che il divino Amore si muova sulle acque della mente mortale e formi il concetto perfetto. La pazienza deve 'avere il suo lavoro perfetto'."

Meditando queste parole, egli esaminò sè stesso ed i propri motivi per vedere se fosse colpevole di egoismo o di ribellione. Si domandò se era il suo amore per Dio e per l'uomo suo simile che lo ispirava; se credeva realmente fiduciosamente che Dio avrebbe cura di lui e lo guiderebbe. Quando si fu rassicurato in proposito, si accorse di possedere informazioni che lo indussero a fare certi esami, e sentì l'impulso di scrivere una lettera dettagliata specificando alcune delle sue attitudini nel fare domanda per una certa posizione. Passò gli esami e a suo tempo fu impiegato a fare il lavoro che era il più adatto a lui e nel suo campo, lavoro che poteva compiere meglio della persona ordinaria.

Lo studente della Scienza Cristiana cerca di spiritualizzare il suo pensiero, sapendo che col far ciò egli s'innalza attualmente in una sfera più alta, più pura. Egli ha imparato per esperienza che le circostanze esteriori cambiano quando il pensiero cambia. Chi pensa spiritualmente, vincendo nella propria coscienza la tentazione ad odiare, cercar vendetta, praticare la crudeltà; o chi cerca di amare come Dio ama, si trova nella posizione in cui è possibile di dimostrare il potere del bene sul male.

A pagina 571 del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana leggiamo: "Rivestiti della completa armatura dell'Amore, l'odio umano non può raggiungervi". Molte persone che si sono trovate in grande pericolo sono state protette da danno col ricordare queste parole. Vi sono molte storie bibliche tanto nel Vecchio che nel Nuovo Testamento che illustrano il fatto della presenza protettrice dell'Amore. I tre prigionieri ebrei che furono messi nella fornace ardente rimasero illesi, e Daniele nella fossa dei leoni non fu toccato. Questa protezione fu il risultato del loro comprendimento che Dio è onnipotente. Chi impara a comprendere Dio come Amore trova che le Sue vie ed i Suoi progetti sono più gentili e del tutto più amabili che quelle escogitate da sè stesso. Impara per esperienza a non meravigliarsi per il risvegio felice al bene, ma piuttosto ad aspettarsi sempre il bene da Dio.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana, concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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A PANEL OF CHINESE EMBROIDERY

Like an African Legend

IT WAS MARKET DAY. The road was crowded with small donkeys carrying sacks of groundnuts across their backs. The busses and station wagons of the local contractors, who would buy the nuts, were all parked together on a square. We made our way slowly, cutting through the throng of black Mohammedans wearing white robes and flat fezzes, of black women draped in a splendid, dark blue material that they wove themselves, and of dusty, naked little Negro children with shiny eyes, who gathered silently to look at us, wherever we stopped. The deep red mud houses of the native town, which dated back to the fifteenth century, were, in their excess of the picturesque, so much like an African legend that it was difficult to believe they were true. The edges and corners of their flat roofs were bristling with sharp protuberances pointing to the sky, and complicated carvings ornamented some of the doors. It was all very rough, savage, and virile — indeed beautiful. Paradoxically enough, the greatest event that had recently taken place in this ancient *décor* had been a flying exhibition by RAF pilots. It had been rated by the Negroes as the most thrilling show they had seen in their lifetime.—From "Journey Among Warriors," by EVE CURIE. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

DURING THE ERA of Emperor Ch'ien Lung (1736-1795), the decorative arts were richly cultivated in China. It was an interval of prosperity and there was a great demand for the handiwork of highly-skilled artisans. Quantities of objects were produced: porcelains, paintings, lacquers, glassware, jade, and textiles.

This piece of embroidery is of a type which was popular and commonly made in the Ch'ien Lung period. It consists of a decorative floral pattern embroidered on a stiffened gauze.

Our First Day in Peipei

OUR HOUSE IN PEIPEI was not so lovable, though Peipei was a lovable little place. Indeed, I wish I were still in Peipei; it was a creature of the whole wartime life.

When we came down from the muddy lane to enter our house for the first time we heard a lot of noises like machine-gunning. What were machine guns doing in Peipei? There was a succession of *ta-ta-ta-ta's* as we explored the empty echoing rooms. Here we were going to stay until the victory was won and we would march down the Yangtze. For the time being we would live here and help and work and hear *ta-ta-ta-ta*—until the victory was won. Let there be *ta-ta-ta-ta* all day long, since there was a war on and we were willing to accept everything.

We were not excited about the house, but rather at settling down finally. We dragged in our baggage and started to put up the beds. We untied the bedding and scrubbed the beds, and then they looked extremely comfortable. It was five when we got through and we wanted to relax. But there was a carpet of mud on the floor; the chairs were still in disorderly positions; the suitcases were everywhere; and we needed water, candles, basins, stove, and every other thing that made a home. Ah, the beginning of work. Everyone was extremely cheerful. We took a few looks from the wondow. We did not know the streets, the houses, not even the direction. How was Peipei? How far? How large? We could see the green mound with a house in front of us and a road. The machine-gunning had stopped. There were trumpet calls. Where were we? "Put up the mosquito nets." I did so, standing on a not-very-strong windowsill. It was dark and I could see little mounds of green and a few acres of farms from the window. It would be better to get the house tidied up first and then look around, so we did and cleaned the tables and hammered nails and tied strings as if we had known the house for a long time. The outside and Peipei should stay out of our mind for the moment!

Mr. Wang of the Ministry of Education came in, in the midst of all this. We were all anxious to see him as we remembered well his humorous articles in the magazines. He was just like his writing. His eyes disappeared when he smiled, and there was that deep, warm, loud voice when he laughed. He welcomed us to Peipei in a very formal and yet most sincere way. And we all felt that we would like Peipei in spite of the machine-gunning. He asked us to dinner, since we did not have fuel or food and no particular desire to eat at home. . . . We brought our flashlights, locked our doors, and went to town.

It was a good ten-minute walk from our home, and we joined Mr. Wang at his house which was a block from town. The road was then more crowded, and we got into the "city limit," which consisted of three main streets. It was already dark, but people hadn't lighted the vegetable oil lamps. We got a very vague idea of what the town looked like and to our great delight we counted five bookstores, probably due to the presence of the Fu Tan University across the river. We turned at some point and went into the restaurant which was already very full of customers. We went up the shaky and narrow stairway and landed in a small room all by ourselves. . . . We sat around the table. It was too impossibly dark to talk or eat. We heard that electricity would come on sometime and we waited for it. Suddenly there was a universal "Ah!" and claps of hands and, believe it or not, it was the electricity! Our room became very bright, which no doubt was due to the contrast to the inky darkness we had had a minute ago. Peipei was naïve and simple and full of fun.

The dinner was sumptuous, too sumptuous for Peipei and for the *ta-ta-ta*. It was the best dinner we had in Peipei. . . . The walk back was beautiful. There were no street lamps and the circles of light from our flashlights guided us home. It was cool and dark and when we got home we lighted the candles. Our house was too far out of town to have electricity installed, but there was good news that in September it would be possible. We went to bed early, strangely excited, and our neighbor, Mrs. Yang, promised to wake us up in case of an air raid.—From "Dawn over Chungking," by ADEL, ANOR, and MEIMEI LIN (New York: John Day).

Leafy Lore

I had gone out in the air
to let the heart turn over
pages of knowledge, as fair
as children's heads in clover.

I had gone forward to look
at fresh and growing lore
turned like a page in a book.
A short way from my door,

straight on the hill I stood.
I touched a leaf, but high,
clearing the peak and wood,
my heart rode wind and sky.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

The Man Who Collected a Ticket

NEVER GUESSING the sensation it would soon cause, I bought a ticket at Pi-che-tchai. The branch line train stood waiting. I almost stepped over it, before I saw it. If the locomotive of the train I had just left had looked like a pony, this one must be called a St. Bernard. . . . Following this midget was a string of little wooden box-cars, like baby chicks adopted by a bantam mother duck. I leaned down and got into one that was marked "First Class." It seemed an exaggeration. The seats were hard benches, not cushioned at all; and the car was jammed with natives of the sort that ordinarily rides third class. Which was odd, because I had noticed that the third-class coach was virtually empty, and so was the second class. Everybody had crowded into my car.

The pigmy engine gave a shriek like the whistle of a peanut roaster. We went off down the hill at a terrific rate of speed. There were no springs under the cars. All the passengers mixed nicely. The conductor came in and started to wriggle his way between us. He reminded me of a small lizard. He had probably been given the job because of his lack of size. Squirming through the crowded car, he seemed to be having no luck in collecting tickets. Nobody seemed to have one. They just nodded and smiled, and he nodded and smiled, and that was that. Then he came to me, and I fished out the bit of pasteboard that I had purchased in Pi-che-tchai and held it out to him.

He looked at it in amazement. His mouth fell open. He turned it over and over in his hands. It was, without doubt, the first ticket he had ever seen in the coach marked "First Class."

I had caused a sensation. Everybody wanted to look at it. They peered over his shoulder at the thing. People in back shouted the Chinese equivalent of "Down in front!" and there were loud cries from those who wanted to see it and examine it. The conductor passed on, a new being. At last he was a man of importance in his own community. He had collected a ticket.

I took pains to find out, later, what the ruckus was all about. It appears that *nobody* needs a ticket, first class, on that branch line. The first-class coach is exactly as uncomfortable as the others; but it is the only one that is occupied, because a pass entitles its holder to ride first class, and everybody who uses the line has a pass. All the military, buck privates included, ride free; the government employees ride free; the railroad employees ride free; and that virtually covers the local traveling public.

No wonder the conductor's head swelled. He will go down in history as The Man Who Collected a Ticket.—From "Burma Road," by NICOL SMITH. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Interlude with Dorothy

NO TRAVEL this summer? Why, this summer I promise myself more excursions than I have had in years. This summer, no less, I shall spend with some of my most loved, my lately most neglected friends. Indeed, the variety of directions in which I plan to wander, the interlude I determine to enjoy, cause my constant companions no little doubt. Is it that they believe I should be more serious-minded in these war days? Or that they feel I should be more practical—that I shall never find time to journey so widely—the Chesapeake, say, with Elinor, Bath with Jane, Amherst with Emily, London with Virginia, New Zealand gardens with Katherine, oh and a flight into the Shenandoahs with Willa—and the Lake Country with Dorothy?

* * *

When one sets out with intimate, well-tried friends, there is much time-saving. No superficialities. No need of winding through long introductions, no invading of families, personal relationships, schools, travels—except to retrace familiar paths one loves. One simply takes up at the point one wishes—and arrives!

First, I shall set out with Dorothy. Oh, and I shall probably return to her again and again after my wanderings (for this is all to be leisurely, quite innocent of timetables and schedules) with the others—with Jane and Katherine and Virginia. Yet, I shall probably want quite as much time with them. That is the difficulty: when you resume a friendship that always gave untempered satisfaction, there is so much to relive! And, of course, with Emily and Elinor I am equally enchanted!

And with Dorothy and Elinor I am always tempted to entertain a host of mutual friends, to follow such charming bypaths. For Dorothy would certainly never be completely happy without William, and each far happier to have "C" and "Mary H." While Elinor—but to begin with Dorothy.

* * *

Regardless of coupons, I shall require a stout pair of walking-shoes. Indeed, one of the first things to give me a feeling of pleasant intimacy with Dorothy was her obvious pleasure at being complimented on her walking. And something of the charm of the Lake Country would be lost if sought in any other way. A country to be savored in tranquillity. As Dorothy herself once wrote: "Grasmere was very solemn in the last glimpse of twilight; it calls home the heart to quietness."

Quite as important as walking-boots is a notebook. I wonder why the "creative-writing" professors I have known have never pointed out Dorothy's example, when urging upon their aspiring classes the "notebook habit"? "Perhaps," I can imagine Virginia saying, "it is because of their loyalty to William. They won't give one another away, these gentlemen — professors or poets! You may be sure they would avoid the question —especially in feminine minds—the question that must certainly have confronted them in the solitudes of their libraries: 'What about *I Wandered Lonely As a Cloud*, when one reads Dorothy's Journal entry: "When we were in the woods beyond Growborrow Park we saw a few daffodils close to the waterside . . . as we went along there were more and yet more; . . . I never saw daffodils so beautiful. They grew among the mossy stones about and about them; some rested their heads upon these stones as on a pillow for weariness; and the rest tossed and reeled and danced, and seemed as if they verily laughed with the wind, that blew upon them over the lake; they looked so gay, ever glancing, ever changing."' What about that poem now?"

Well, whatever Dorothy tells of herself, her thoughts, her hopes, her walks, her pleasures, her work—all were woven together into a bright backdrop for the lives of those she loved—and loved to serve. Whether she laundered the linen, baked apple pies and bread, planted pansies and scarlet beans in the garden, walked to Rydal for letters (what joy when they were from Coleridge or Mary), "copied Wm.'s poem for Coleridge," wrote a detailed description in her journal of a wandering traveler, the aged servant of the Marquis of Granby, or made frocks for Derwent Coleridge, she was living her life through the lives of her beloved brother and their friends.

* * *

So I shall welcome William, and Coleridge, and Mary, too; for could one be with Dorothy without them? They persist. In Grasmere, in Hamburg, ("When we left our inn William carried the portmanteau . . . he brought me his pockets full of apples . . . and some excellent bread. Upon these I breakfasted and carried *Kubla* to a fountain in the neighboring market-place, where I drank some excellent water."), in Scotland. They are always about. She was never so happy as when she was "putting up a parcel for Coleridge," writing Mary, or setting down a story or a picture in her Journal—for William, at his request. And there, gentlemen-professors, is your justification, if you need one! She saw her world through William's eyes. He could not fail to see part of his world through hers.

Yes, I shall be quite happy in the company of her choosing; and, to be honest, nearly as much for themselves as for her sake. But it is her selfless love that I find infinitely touching: "Baked bread and giblet pie—put books in order—mended stockings. Put aside dearest C.'s letters, and now at about 7 o'clock we are all sitting by a nice fire. Wm. with his books and a candle, and Mary writing to Sara." That was her day—the one to whom Grasmere "calls home the heart to quietness."

* * *

You see the summer I plan? Perhaps my companions are right. Perhaps I should knit more. For, is it possible, in one brief summer, to have even brief excursions with Jane Austen (dear me, one could spend a whole summer with Jane alone!), Emily Dickinson, Virginia Woolf, Elinor Wylie, Willa Cather, Katherine Mansfield, Dorothy Wordsworth? When there is so much work to be done? And yet, having learned to see so much of my world through their eyes, I have all the deeper desire to help, no matter with how faint a voice, no matter in how small a way, that world to live. I make no apology for my interlude with Mr. de Selincourt's two volumes of Dorothy's *Journals*. Hearts have need, at times, to remember quietness.

KATHARINE M. GAULT

Moon Pause

Look how the tideline like a curve of fire
Is bright beneath the spruces, let us stand
Here in the lee of evening while the lyre
Of the tide sounds. It is a world of sand
And drifting kelp and one lone sea gull left
Against the casement of the sky, the long
Drone of the waters and the sudden drift
Of silver bells, the evening's silver song.

This is the moment when between the day
And night there is that pause before the moon
Ascends the heavens and the beach turns gray,
Then gold before us. Watch the stardrift soon
Along the west, stand with me here and hold
Night in your fingers like a scroll of gold.

HAROLD VINAL

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Intimate Message: Washington

An Individual Excess-Profits Tax? ..... By Richard L. Strout

There are a good many persons who think the proposal of Representative A. Willis Robertson (D) of Virginia for individual excess profits taxes presents insuperable obstacles in application although satisfactory enough in theory.

Congress is leaving Washington having done nothing to meet the problem of inflation except for the several billions of additional dollars involved in the pay-as-you-go income-tax law. Make no doubt about it. At the present rate the United States is losing the battle against inflation. The dollar now has a purchasing power of 70 to 75 cents compared with its value at the start of the European war. What a vivid reminder it would be if we all used silver dollars and from each of them a quarter section should be neatly cut! That, in effect, is the reduction which has come about already from rising prices. It is hard to see how the slice out of the dollar will not be increased if the nation's inflationary surplus is not siphoned off, either by taxes or compulsory savings.

Sir Kingsley Wood, British Chancellor of the Exchequer has just pointed out that the average Briton now is paying about one third of his total income in taxes. Americans, as represented by their Congress, have not been able to screw themselves up to any such ratio as that yet, and even the higher rates of the new revenue bill, which House and Treasury specialists will report to the Ways and Means Committee in September, hardly will reach any such figure.

Individual Excess-Profits Tax

Representative Robertson has made a proposal which Treasury officials now are studying. An excess-profits tax is applied to corporations, he says; why not to individuals? In other words, if Mr. A made $25 a week before the war and now makes $100 a week in a tank factory, shouldn't he pay higher taxes than Mr. B, who has been making $100 a week all along?

Certainly this question deserves to be explored. The problem obviously is in the field of administration; some years ago it was proposed to apply excess-profits taxes to unincorporated businesses. The project was dropped because of the administrative difficulties involved. Should it be revived now? Certainly it would seem unfair to try to apply excess-profits taxes to individuals if shops and small unincorporated businesses do not pay such a tax.

One way to see the difficulty is to ask who are the people who are getting a war increase in income. Here are a series of questions to develop the idea:

Case of Farmer A

Farmer A has left his farm and gone to Detroit, where he gets $54 a week. He is getting more cash than ever before. But he pays much higher rents, his food bills are terrible, and he now pays heavy transportation costs. Obviously to decide how much of his increased income is due to the war, it is necessary to fix a base and determine a valuation on what Farmer A formerly got on his farm. Who is to do this? What standards are to be taken? Is Farmer A really better off or not? There are millions like Farmer A.

Alice B is a young woman who got no income at all before the war. She lived at home. Now she has a stenographer's job. She is working the same hours and doing the same work as two other girls who were in her office before the war. Should she be taxed now more than they? Query: How will Alice feel about it?

Mrs. Jones is a part-time factory worker since the war. She hired a maid to look after the children so she could help in the airplane plant. How much excess-profits tax should she pay over and above the income tax which she pays for the first time anyway? Should the maid's cost be deducted?

Then there is John Doe, father of a large family, who never could make ends meet before the war. He has a steady job for the first time and is paying off some of his debts. He is paying an income tax for the first time. Should he now also pay an excess-profits tax while other, more affluent, men working beside him do not?

The variations of these complex cases are almost endless. Suppose in the above cases there were differing numbers of dependents: Should the proposed excess-profits tax apply flatly to all or should there be graduations? Then, again, how about the little librarian who was entitled to automatic increased pay because of length of service: Is her increase to be specially taxed because it came in war? If the tax is only to be applied to "war gains," what is a "war gain"?

It is, of course, possible that the Robertson proposal may be applied in some modified form. There are a good many persons who feel it is a nice idea but not very practical. If applied it is likely to have one result; there will be a lot more questions to answer on the next income-tax blank.

Bureau Asks: What Do Women Want After War?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—Do you want to keep your job or go back to full-time homemaking after the war?

The United States Women's Bureau intends to ask this question of thousands of women war workers as a part of the nation's postwar planning if Congress grants necessary funds.

Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the Bureau, disclosed its plan for such a survey when the Bureau celebrated its 25th anniversary here this week. She said: "We are going to have more women responsible for family life after this war because of the men who will not come back and those that will not be able to resume work," she explained.

"We ought," she declared, "to face the postwar period as a family unit instead of talking about what men are going to do and what women are going to do."

Postwar Changes

Miss Anderson said there would be jobs for men on government building programs and that women would find plenty of work in expanding household industries manufacturing food and clothing. A certain number, she predicted, will continue to exercise acquired skills in airplane factories and other heavy industries, whereas men who have contemplated returning to their old jobs will decide to utilize Army-acquired skills such as radio and aviation mechanics.

"The transition period," she warned, "will not be easy. A great many men and a great many women are going to be out of work."

Miss Anderson said she hoped that "in the peace conference and all along the line, men and women will work together to try to settle this problem of our future life."

Women's Bureau officials admit that many women workers cannot say now whether they will go back to the home after the war, but they can say what their preference will be if they are free to choose. This information, together with other research on the postwar problem, will be turned over to planning agencies.

Equal-Pay Basis

Looking back over the Bureau's career, Miss Anderson said she thought the biggest advance for working women has been in "equal pay for equal work." When the Bureau started, many women were paid 25 to 50 per cent less than men in the same work because employers considered that after about five years they would be married and not give full return on their training.

By successive steps under the National Recovery Administration, the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the National War Labor Board, she said, the principle of equal pay has been nationally established. She refused to estimate what percentage of women now are working for unequal pay, but said the principle is being put into effect "little by little."

Miss Anderson said she considered adequate wages important for all workers, because a person's wage determines "what he eats and how he lives and what he does all through his life." Raising the average wage of workers, she said, "has a stabilizing effect on our whole society."

Though conditions under which women work have improved greatly in the past quarter century, Miss Anderson said she felt more improvement is still necessary, especially for women who work long hours at low pay in service industries.

Miss Anderson recalled that she and Rose Schneiderman of the National Women's Trade Union League went to the last peace conference in Paris to get recognition for women by the newly formed International Labor Office. "We were able to get them to agree that women should be full delegates to ILO conferences and that has been pretty religiously lived up to."

Studies Women's Future

Miss Mary Anderson
Director of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor

North America Doubling Axis Output of Arms

TORONTO, July 9 (AP) — The North American continent alone will outproduce the Axis in munitions this year by nearly two to one, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the U. S. War Production Board reported to the Canadian people.

Before the year's end, Canada and the United States will be producing a plane every 4⅔ minutes around the clock, Mr. Nelson said in a speech prepared for the Canadian Club, and already they have turned out enough small arms ammunition to fire 1,500 bullets at every soldier in the Axis armies.

All the United Nations this year will make three times the Axis output of arms, and next year four times, the United States production chief declared.

"These figures speak to the world in a big voice," Mr. Nelson said. "And if the Nazi and the Jap warlords are not completely insane, they will recognize that the voice is the voice of doom."

For the second time this week, Mr. Nelson spoke guardedly of impending vast military developments, to underscore a plea for renewed production effort "to defeat the enemy so crushingly that his spirit will be broken and the day of his unconditional surrender hastened."

"You will shortly see gigantic battles in which unheard-of quantities of war materials will be consumed," he said. "No one familiar with the situation dares to indulge in the luxury of concentration on personal problems. On the contrary, the times call for a co-operative war production effort of increased pace and magnitude, matching the military effort."

Mr. Nelson said he would warn the enemy "not to take too much comfort from the so-called sagging of the home front in the United States in recent days."

"I would be the last to attempt to minimize the serious effects of the spasmodic strikes and riots on the war production program," he said. "On the other hand there is a tendency to exaggerate the implications of these disturbances. The great bulk of war producers, both managers and workers in the United States, have not been diverted from the essential tasks. For the first five months of 1943, for example, only 7-100ths of 1 per cent of production was delayed by strikes.

"These difficult and trying situations which arise are in my judgment temporary though spectacular eddies in the main stream of American production."

Mr. Nelson flew to Toronto for an inspection of Canadian war plants and was scheduled to attend a meeting of the combined (United States-Canadian-British) Production and Resources Board in Ottawa tomorrow.

Allies Aid Release of Spanish Prisoners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9 — Approximately 200 political prisoners, most of them Spanish Republican refugees, remain in the prisons of North Africa today awaiting pardon. All the rest of the anti-Fascists held in internment camps for long arduous months under Vichy's rule have now been released, the State Department has announced.

Dr. Jules Abadie, French Commissioner of National Education, Justice and Public Health, has given assurance that an amnesty will be granted these 200 as soon as their cases have been examined with regard to military security, the Department adds. Granting of the amnesties has been delayed by the temporary confusion resulting from the transfer of French power of the French Committee of National Liberation.

The Joint Commission for Political Prisoners and Refugees set up in January under the joint chairmanship of the United States and British Consuls General in Algiers has sent word that all persons who were interned in concentration camps or incorporated into forced labor companies or confined to restricted areas in French North and West Africa before the allied landings have been liberated.

So ends a sordid story which stirred the conscience of the anti-Fascist world, aghast that men who fought Fascism in Spain, when it first reared its head, should be imprisoned and worked at hard labor because of their courage. So ends a condition which brought countless protests to the State Department contending it did not bestir itself to aid these refugees more speedily.

"The liberation has proceeded in orderly manner over the past few months, as swiftly as military security investigations and the making of arrangements for the maintenance of internees after their release would permit," the State Department declared.

A field party of the Commission including representatives of the American and British Consuls General, the French High Command and the Public Welfare Division of the North African Economic Board—local agency of the Lehman Office for Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation—visited the various internment camps and arranged for their gradual liquidation. The State Department added that all those who had been forced to work on the Trans-Saharan Railway and in the coal mines of Kanadaa had received their release.

The former internees, members of work companies and persons in forced residence, have all been provided with "useful occupations of their own choice," the report continues. "A large number have signed contracts for work as civilian employees with the American armed forces. They are employed in various capacities, are paid at current wage rates for the types of work they do and are not organized in any military formations."

Another large group have joined the British pioneer battalions, a noncombatant labor unit of the British Army, receiving the pay, rations and quarters of British soldiers. Still another group have been absorbed into local industry in employment of their own choice.

As for the Spanish Republicans, nearly all of whom signified their wish to migrate to Mexico, when arrangements for their transport could not be immediately completed, the United States Army agreed to employ them under work contracts terminable as soon as arrangements for ships to Mexico had been completed.

In addition to liberating all persons from internment camps and work companies, the joint Commission for Political Prisoners and Refugees obtained from the French authorities an agreement that on presentation of a contract of employment either with the American Army or in private industry, identity and ration cards would be immediately issued.

This provision was especially important, since it legalized the civil status not only of persons released from internment camps but also of a large number of internees who at one time or another had escaped from camps and were in constant danger of being either returned to the camps or sent to prison.

Released internees who are unable to work on account of age, physical disabilities, or mistreatment are being cared for by the Public Welfare and Relief Division of the Lehman Office with funds contributed from private sources, and special rehabilitation camps are being developed for them, the State Department added.

Australia Defines Postwar Air Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, July 9—Australia and New Zealand, with an eye to postwar conditions, are determined to have adequate and efficient aircraft, not only for defense, but also for economic development.

Australia's requirements as listed by government authorities are:

1. Production of aluminum;
2. Extension of production and fabrication of light metals and their alloys, which already has been undertaken as a war measure;
3. Production of aircraft and aero engines, for which Australia already established its ability;
4. Control of aviation-fuel supply—the suggestion is that New Guinea's supplies be preserved for Australia, or Australia be assured of full access thereto;
5. Maintenance of aviation on a scale making it an attractive profession to Australians and insuring a big reserve of air crews, ground staff, etc.

Need Beyond Australia

Planners stress the need for extension of civil services in and beyond Australia, and define the area linked with Australia's air defense as 1,500 miles northwest, northeast, and north of the Continent, plus an arrangement with New Zealand for joint action in an area of similar distance northwest and north of the Dominion. This is regarded as a safeguard against sudden attack such as that made on Pearl Harbor.

While realizing that establishment of an international authority for civil aviation is essential, it nevertheless is declared that the time has not come yet for a complete and clear definition of the powers of such an authority. A general international agreement is desired; but as a prelude thereto, Empire understanding is sought. Australia's conception of the administration of civil aviation is stated as the "widest possible public ownership with reasonable Government control."

Other Points

Other points made include:

1. That unnecessary competition should be discouraged but monopoly prohibited;
2. All relations with foreign operating companies should be completely reciprocal;
3. Dutch landing rights in Australia and provision of rights to others should be taken into account in Empire discussions;
4. The Government should control all operating lines and immediately an empire emergency occurs, all flying personnel should become Air Force reservists.

International Policy

Not being wedded to a policy reserving inter-Empire traffic for the Empire, Australia does not object to an international policy under Allied control providing for universal free transit, including landing and refueling rights but excluding the right to discharge or pick up traffic except by special arrangement. Subject to certain reservations, Australia would sympathetically consider proposals for free and equal opportunities similar to those for shipping, especially if its "internal traffic" area were extended to include New Zealand, Timor, New Guinea, New Caledonia, and Fiji.

On the subject of equipment, this significant note is appended: "American experience in construction and operation of transport planes has been enormously important to Australia, and is likely to continue to be so. What the United States so far has produced for its own requirements has been found more suitable for Australian requirements than British aircraft, but this need not be permanent if British aircraft are made to meet requirements.

"Australia would prefer British products, but the necessities of its area, its geographical position, and its population and not choice govern its requirements." Commenting on the proposals, the Sydney Morning Herald suggests that civil aviation should be the subject of an Empire conference, enlarged to admit the United States, adding "As a preliminary, the English-speaking peoples might usefully aim at an understanding on matters of mutual concern."

Eden Pledges British Fight Till Japan Is Utterly Beaten

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 9—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has pledged to China that the full weight of Britain's armed forces will not be restedo until Japan is utterly defeated.

Speaking to an audience which included Chinese Ambassador, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Mr. Eden declared, "in our hearts a fixed and grim resolve to teach Japan once and for all the lesson that coprosperity is not achieved by cruelty and oppression, and that he who draws the sword shall perish by it."

Ambassador Koo replied: "It will not be very long before a large-scale plan for dealing deadly blows at Japan will unfold itself."

The occasion was a "Salute to China" meeting, organized by the British Government as the Chinese entered the seventh year of war against Japan.

Assurance Needed

The question whether Britain really means business when it promises not to take foot off the war-effort accelerator pedal when Germany is defeated is clearly bothering both the United States and China. Nor is it surprising that the Americans and Chinese should look anxiously, not only for repeated pledges, but also for portents on the horizon indicating whether Britain will be able to fulfill its pledges.

For the people who hold Japan as the No. 1 enemy see Britain so far having its own way in the argument that the European front comes first in importance until Germany is beaten. Moreover, there is no denying that the interest of the British people in a European victory far exceeds their interest in the Pacific war, and that war weariness in Britain will grow steadily, even if fully under control.

Prime Minister Churchill declared recently that Britain is actually growing stronger under the trials of war. But there is also a good deal of evidence today suggesting that the British are having to make an increasing effort to get the better of their inclination to weariness. That inclination probably would grow stronger as the proximity of danger receded.

"Salute" Helpful

For this reason, occasions like last night's "Salute to China" mass meeting serves a useful purpose in keeping the global perspective of this war in front of the British people.

There is no lack of appreciation of China's long and terrible sufferings and of its valiant fight against all odds. But there is a realistic if grim view that the amount of fighting in China in the past year or so has been relatively small in comparison with other major world battle fields. Therefore, sentiment is pushed aside in reaching the conclusion that to go "all out" in settling up China militarily at the present time would be a mistaken strategy, and certainly would not shorten the war.

The British view in this respect may well be one of longer range than the American.

Ickes' Poultryman To Teach Judo

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP) — Fred Kobayashi will give up poultry raising on the Maryland farm of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes to join the University of Maryland's physical education staff next week as an instructor in judo, the Japanese "science of personal combat."

Dr. H. C. Byrd, President of the University, said yesterday that Mr. Ickes had consented "very courteously" to release the Japanese-American at the request of the University, which has been seeking to obtain a judo instructor from among the west coast evacuees for more than a year.

He added that the War Manpower Commission had approved Mr. Kobayashi's transfer out of farm work.

Gasoline Stocks In Ireland Are Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Gasoline stocks in Eire are extremely low, providing only a fraction of the normal monthly rations, and the issue for May was suspended except for essential services, in the absence of any definite indications that stocks will be replenished, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

New Library Head Finds Books Vital

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 9—The future's greatest need as seen by Miss Althea Warren, the new President of the American Library Association, is "international unselfishness," and Miss Warren believes that libraries can meet this need by enabling the masses of people to obtain what she calls "the supreme gift of the world's greatest books—spiritual regeneration."

That's why she is hopeful that during her year in the presidency, the Association will be able to conduct a program through radio and newspapers which will convince large numbers of people who never use the library that it has something wonderful to give them.

The Los Angeles city librarian came here July 7 to take office at an inaugural dinner given by the Association. An enthusiast about reading, she lost no time in speaking up in behalf of her cause—books for everybody, and the right book for the individual.

Right now, with expansion of library service to bookless rural areas difficult because of war conditions, Miss Warren believes the big field for the librarian's type of missionary work is among industrial workers. She longs to see a library card in every factory employee's pocket.

Even in cities with the most successful library programs, not more than one-third the people hold library cards, said Miss Warren in an interview. She has her eye on the other two-thirds. Everybody, she maintains, needs to read these days to get out of himself, to know more about democracy and this country's government, to know more about the world.

Librarians all over the country—there are 15,000 of them in the American Library Association alone—stand eager to help people find the books that they need, says Miss Warren. As she sees it, it is just a question of making people aware of what the library can do for them day by day.

Although as President of the A. L. A., Miss Warren thinks in terms of national campaigns, she never misses a chance to interest an individual. When she goes on a shopping expedition she leaves a trail of people resolving to go to the library as soon as they can get away from their counters. When she has her hair shampooed, she tells the hairdresser about a book that was practically written for her, describing it so glowingly that the hairdresser asks how she can get it to read that very evening. Miss Warren, no stickler for rules, lends her her personal copy to speed the process but she makes sure that Miss Hairdresser understands how to go about getting a library card.

The A. L. A. president began her career, after graduation from University of Wisconsin library school, in a little branch library in an industrial district of Chicago. There she was delighted to find out how much books could mean to children of Polish and Jewish immigrants. After this, she became librarian for Sears, Roebuck and Co., working with employees of the big mail-order house. Then she went to the San Diego Public Library and from there to Los Angeles. Now, as head of a system with 40 branch libraries and 60 book stations, she never forgets the simple relationship of librarian and reader.

Miss Warren was Chairman of the first Victory Book Campaign and continues to be greatly interested in providing reading matter for men and women in the armed services. She is urging young people to train for library service so they may take camp positions and serve after the war with armies of occupation.

Anybody that needs a book gets Miss Warren's immediate and devoted attention. The other day an Army engineer assigned to the Pan American highway construction project came to the Los Angeles Library to see if he could get books for men working so far from home. Miss Warren sent out an SOS for gifts, and in a couple of days had the books on their way, happy to think what they would mean to men working in jungles. She gets equal satisfaction from giving highly specialized research service to persons in war industries who come to the library for professional assistance. She sees the library as an institution that must meet the widest variety of community needs.

Books Help Bring Victory

Campaign Nears Second Year

Miss Althea Warren, new President of the American Library Association, is here seen with Dr. Harry A. Wann, United Service Organizations Chairman, as they launched the first Victory Book Campaign in January, 1942.

French Holdouts in Americas Seen in United Nations Camp

By Special Correspondent of Aneta, Dutch News Agency
Distributed by the Associated Press

CAYENNE, French Guiana—The remaining French holdouts in the Western Hemisphere, Martinique and Guadeloupe, will eventually come over to the Allied side, Jean Alexander Rapenne, Giraud-appointed Governor of French Guiana, declared in an interview.

Governor Rapenne, an experienced French colonial administrator, was named Governor last March 24 by Gen. Henri Giraud, High Commissioner for North Africa. But the colony had also informed Gen. Charles de Gaulle that it had broken with Vichy, and he appointed Maurice Bertaut as Governor. Governor Rapenne arrived in Cayenne two days later and took office, although his appointment was never formally ratified by General de Gaulle. M. Bertaut was last reported in Trinidad on April 11.

"I am sure that there will come a day," M. Rapenne said, "when the French authorities in Martinique also will know on whose side it is their duty to fight."

He did not specifically mention Admiral Georges Robert, Governor of Martinique and Guadeloupe.

Close Touch Lacking

Governor Rapenne indicated his belief that the course followed by French Guiana in overthrowing its Vichyite governing officials last March and adhering to the Allied cause would eventually influence Martinique and Guadeloupe. He pointed out, however, that these French West Indian territories were virtually isolated from the rest of the world and could learn of developments only by what authorities would term "illegal" means.

"Our main object," he said, "is to achieve as complete agreement and co-operation as possible with the Americans and the Allies. I am most happy to tell you that this can already be said to be true. Agreement is complete, and we have succeeded in bringing about a co-operation promoting the interests of all parties and at the same time preserving the sovereignty of France."

The Governor remarked that General de Gaulle had great popularity in French Guiana even during the time of Vichy rule.

De Gaulle Well Known

"When I arrived here," he said, "although there was some confusion as to what had been going on, because little news came through during the years that the Vichy regime ruled French Guiana, the work being done by General de Gaulle was indeed generally known.

"The people knew that after the armistice in France General de Gaulle had organized from England the opposition which the French wanted to offer to German domination. Because of this General de Gaulle naturally had become, for many inhabitants of French Guiana, a great man."

Governor Rapenne took issue with those who have expressed the opinion that France could have and should have organized opposition to the Axis from North Africa. He declared that if the armistice had not been concluded, the Germans would have carried the war across the Mediterranean to Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, that the battle of Africa would surely have been lost and the French African empire entirely occupied by the Germans as a result. This, he stated, would have caused much larger problems for the Allies when they finally went over to the offensive from the defensive.

Pearl Buck Pleads To Let In Chinese

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Pearl S. Buck, speaking at a "tribute to China" rally, said last night that "the least" America could do for China on the sixth anniversary of its war with Japan was to repeal "obsolete immigration laws which . . . discriminate against the Chinese alien" and place the Chinese on a quota basis.

Miss Buck, in a radiocast, called upon the United States to reassure the Chinese with a clear-cut policy toward the East "in lieu of the airplanes and ammunition and food and all the things we are sending to other allies which we are not sending to the Chinese except in very small quantities."

Warning that if the Allies delayed attacking Japan for two years "it would be too late," she declared that America "is using her [China] unmercifully in allowing her to be the chief opponent to our bitter enemy, Japan."

China, she said, would have more to contribute to a postwar world "designed for peace" than any other country.

Dr. Wei Tao-ming, the Chinese Ambassador, speaking on the same program, said that Japan's failure to conquer China was her "achilles heel," because it was the stumbling block in her "greater dream of world domination."

Mrs. Luce Assailed as 'Carper'

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Representative John W. Flannagan, Jr., (D) of Virginia, yesterday called on Congress to stop the "eternal bickering, wrangling, and fussing," and support "our Commander in Chief."

He took Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut to task, saying:

"I sat in the House the other day and listened to a slim blonde creature of symmetrical lines and a face of beauty, whose graceful form was richly gowned, whose long, swan-like arms and tapering fingers were encased in jewels worth a king's ransom, and whose left breast was bedecked with a rose as crimson as the precious blood that oozed out of the ghastly wounds suffered by our boys as they fought from the fox holes of Bataan, give vent to spleen that I would never have associated with 'a form so fair that like the air, 'tis less of earth than theaven.'

"The gentlewoman from Connecticut was in action, going through her periodical devotions at the shrine of political hate. As she chanted her ill-considered lines of carping, bickering criticism from the manuscript before her, in her delusive performance to make the President out the chief among the isolationists by the deceptive use of legerdemain diction, somehow her voice did not have the ring of American motherhood whose boys are in the service and who daily, nightly pray for a unified home front under our Commander in Chief."

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Todays Sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 960,190
1943 vol. to date 176,613,262
1942 vol. to date 54,020,846

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Thursday 52.3 Prev. day 52.1
Month ago 51.5 Year ago 37.3
1943 high 52.4 1943 low 41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott L pf (4)	30	110½	110½	110½	— ½
Adams Exp (1.15)g	16	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Addressograph (1)	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	9	47	46½	46⅝	—1⅛
Alaska Juneau	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	586	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	13	25½	24½	25½	+ ⅞
Allegh pf $30ww	64	25¾	24⅝	25⅛	+ ½
Allegheny pf	8	41½	40½	41¼	
Allegh Ludl 5 .70s	17	31¼	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye vtc	8	162¼	161¾	162¼	+ ½
Allied Mills (1)gg	5	22½	22¼	22½	
Allied Strs (.45g)	19	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
Allied St pf (5)	4	91	91	91	— ⅞
Allis-Ch Mfg xwa	38	43	42½	42¾	+ ⅜
Alpha P Corp ⅜g	4	22⅜	22	22	
Amerada Pet (2)	6	84½	84	84½	+ ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	5	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1¼g	19	76	75	75½	+ ⅜
Am Bank Note .40g	9	18	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	—1
Am Beach (½g)	4	8¾	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh .65g	6	41½	41	41½	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	78	8¾	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	6	90½	90	90½	+ ½
Am Can pf (7)	6	180¾	180½	180½	+ ⅛
Am Car&Fdy (2a)	9	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 10¾g	6	79⅞	79	79⅞	+1⅛
Am Ch & Cable 1a	3	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	2	111	111	111	+1
Am Cryn Sug (1½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	
Am C S 6%pf6	30	100½	99½	100½	+ ½
Am Distill	4	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Tlbng	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Am Export L (1g)	3	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	32	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am F P $6 1.65p	9	75¾	75¾	75¾	— ⅛
Am&FP $7 1.92p	1	86	86	86	+ ⅜
Am & F P 2pf	52	27½	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
Am-Haw $5 1.45g	1	52½	52½	52½	— ¼
Am Hide & Leath	1	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Am Home Pr 2.40	4	68¾	68½	68¾	+ ⅛
Am Ice	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Am Internat ⅛g	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	16	15¼	14⅞	15	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 3½g	1	105	103½	105	+1
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Am M & Met ½g	23	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	2	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ½
Am News 1.80	20	12	12	12	
Am Pow & Lt	26	3¾	3½	3½	
Am P & L $6 pf	32	42½	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	37	39½	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛
Am Rad & St .30g	26	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill .40a	27	16	15¾	15⅞	
Am Rlt pf 4½g	720	67	66⅝	66⅝	+ ⅛
Am Saf Raz ½g	2	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Am Seating (1½g)	3	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
Am Ship Bld 2g	10	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	6	42¾	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅛
Am Sm&R pf 7	180	115¾	115	115¾	+ ¾
Am Stl Fdrs (1a)	10	17¼	16¾	17	+ ¼
Am Stove (.60g)	2	16¾	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅜
Am Sug Ref 1½g	5	30¾	30⅜	30⅝	
Am Sug pf (7)	1	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	155¾	155½	155¾	— ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	61⅜	61	61⅜	+ ⅜
Am Tob B (3a)	19	64	63¾	64	+1
Am Tob pf (6)	300	165⅞	165½	165⅞	+ ⅛
Am Type Fdrs ½g	5	11⅛	11½	11½	— ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	4	66⅞	66½	66⅞	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	10	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Am Woolen	9	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	3	74¼	73⅞	74	
Am Zinc L & S	1	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Anaconda 1g	56	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅛
Anac W&C 1½g	60	19	18¾	18¾	
Armour Del pf cld	6	110¾	110¾	110¾	
Arm Ill	50	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Arm Ill pr pf	12	61½	60	61	
Armstrong Ck ½g	1	38	38	38	
Artloom pf (7)	10	100	100	100	
Asso Dry Gds ½g	5	14¾	14½	14¾	
Asso DG 1pf 6	90	92	91	92	+2
Asso DG 2pf 7	30	89¼	88	88	—1¾
Assoc Inv of 5	10	104	104	104	—1
Atch T & SF 4½g	124	60¾	59⅝	60	+1⅛
Atch T & S F pf 5	3	66	65	66	+1¼
Atl Cst Line 1½g	31	30¾	30	30½	+ ⅛
Atl G&WI pf 2½g	1	55	55	55	—1
Atl Refining .30g	7	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	
Atl Refin pf 4	60	112	111¼	111¼	
Atlas Corp ½g	23	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
Atlas Pow 1½g	60	63	63	63	
Atlas Pow pf 5	10	123	123	123	+1
Atlas Tack .45g	10	12	11½	12	+ ½
Austin Nichols	19	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Aviation Corp .10g	64	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Baldwin Loco (3½g)	42	18½	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	39	8¾	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	15	13½	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	4	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
Bangor&A pf 5k	10	52	52	52	
Barber Asph	22	27½	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
Barker Bros (1½g)	3	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾k	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
Barnsdall Oil .60	6	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2g	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Beatrice Crm 1a	1	32	32	32	+ ⅛
Beech Creek 2	2	32¾	32	32¾	+1
Bell Aire (1g)	5	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	
Bendix Aviat 1½g	33	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60g	8	17	16½	17	+ ½
Best & Co 1.60g	2	57½	57	57½	+1⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	11	16½	15⅞	16⅜	+ ½
Beth Steel (3g)	12	64½	64	64⅜	+ ⅛
Black & Dck 1.60	5	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
Blaw-Knox .20a	15	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Bliss & Lau (½g)	1	18½	18½	18½	
Boeing Airp 1a	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Bohn Al&Brass 2	1	53	53	53	+ ⅞
Bon Ami A (4)	10	92	92	92	—2
Bong Strs 1.60	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Borden Co (.60g)	4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	7	38⅛	38	38¼	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Bower Roll B 1a	2	37	36¼	37	+1
Brewing Co Am 2	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br ½g	8	10½	10½	10½	
Briggs Mfg (2)	11	29¾	29¾	29½	— ½
Bristol-Myers .90a	1	33½	33½	33½	+1
Brlve Un Gas ½g	7	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
Brms-Balke (½g)	16	20	19½	20	+ ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie (1½g)	14	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	7	8	7¾	8	
Budd Mfg pf	70	105¾	105¼	105¾	
Budd Wheel ½g	7	9¾	9½	9¾	
Buffalo Forg .90g	2	19½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (1g)	9	22	22	22½	+ ½
Burling Mills .70g	9	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Burr Add M .60	7	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
Bush Term .20g	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Bush Term pf 6	70	60½	60½	60½	
Butler Bros .30a	7	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½g	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Butte C&Z 1½g	4	4	4	4	
Byers (AM) Co	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Byers AM pf 7	50	80	79¾	80	+ ¼
Byron Jack ½g	3	22½	22½	22½	
Calif Pack 1½g	3	29½	29	29½	+ ⅜
Callahan Z-Lead	9	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
Calumet & H .45a	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Campbell Wyo 1½g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	9	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	
Can Sou Ry (3)	50	35	35	35	
Canad Pacific	76	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	4	46	45½	46	+1¼
Carpenter Stl 1½g	1	30	30	30	
Case C & D (5)	70	98	98	98	+ ⅜
Case (JI) Co (3g)	1	118	118	118	— ½
Caterpil Trac (2)	2	51⅛	50⅝	51⅛	+ ½
Celanese Co (1g)	1	30½	30½	30½	
Celanese 5 pf 5	80	105	104¾	105	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	3	118	117	117	—1½
Celanese pr pf 7	10	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp 1g	7	14	13¾	14	
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	52¼	52¼	52½	+ ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	6	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
Cer-teed 6 pf	410	54¼	53¼	53½	—1
Checker Cab	6	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	38	45⅞	45	45⅞	+ ⅜
Ches & Ohio pf 4	2	105	105	105	+3½
Chi & E Ill	50	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 1.50g	45	14½	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Gt West	30	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 1¾k	8	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or 1½g	8	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	5	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Pn T cv pf 3	2	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ⅛
Chi PT pref2½g	30	53⅛	53½	53½	+1
Chickasha C Oil 1	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
Chiles Co	10	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Chrysler Co (1½g)	14	83⅜	83	83⅜	— ⅛
Cities Ice & F 1.20	6	14⅜	14½	14⅜	
City Invest	30	47¼	47¼	47¼	
Climax Mol 1.20	7	42¾	42¾	42¾	
Clett Peabody 1g	7	38⅛	37⅞	38	
Clett Peab pf 7	40	146½	146½	146½	+ ½
Coca-Cola (3)	3	110½	110	110½	+ ½
Coca-Cola A (3)	200	63½	63	63	—1
Colgate-Palm-P 4½	14	12¾	12	12¾	
Collins & Aik	4	26⅜	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
Collins & A pf 5	10	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
Col Gas & Elec	50	11¾	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
Col Gas & Elec 1a	20	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ⅜g	2	18¾	18	18½	— ⅛
Col Broadc A .60a	6	22¾	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
Col Broadc B .60g	4	22½	22½	22½	
Col G & El	19	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Col G&E 5 pf 6	5	71½	70¾	71½	+ ¾
Col G&E 5 pf 5	20	67	67	67	+2
Colum Pict pf 2¾k	2	41	40½	40½	+ ½
Colum Carbon (4)	1	95	95	95	
Comi Credit (3)	3	40⅞	40½	40⅞	+ ⅜
Comi Invest Tr 3	14	43½	43¼	43⅜	
Comi Solvents .30g	37	14½	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Cornwith & South	26	7½	7½	7½	
Com & So pf 3k	22	68½	66	68½	+2½
Cornwith Ed 1.05g	36	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
Conde Nast ½g	1	10	10	10	
Consol-Nawa (1)	3	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½a	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Consol Cig pf 7	10	109¾	109¾	109¾	
Cor Cig pr pf6½g	1	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
Cons Copper	14	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	42	23¼	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	8	103	102¾	102¾	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Cons Film pf (½pk)	1	17	17	17	
Cons Laundries	52	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Cons R R Cuba pf	2	13¾	11⅞	11⅞	
Con Vulten (1g)	9	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼k	3	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	16	13½	12	12	— ⅛
Cons' C pf 2½ new	2	26	26	26	
Cons Pr pf 4½	180	101¾	101½	101¾	+ ⅛
Container Corp 2½g	2	23¾	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
Cont Bak ⅛a	4	10¼	10	10	
Cont Can (½g)	18	35⅜	34¾	35	— ⅜
Cont Dia Fib .45g	8	15½	15	15	— ¼
Cont Ins 1.60g	7	47½	47½	47½	— ½
Cont Motors .30g	18	6⅝	6½	6½	
Cont Oil Del (1)	16	25	24½	25	+ ¾
Cont Steel (½g)	2	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	7	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Cop'weld pf 2¼k	140	50	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	6	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¼
Corn Products 2.60	30	79	77⅝	79	+1¾
Corn Prod pf 7	50	180	180	180	+ ¾
Cosden Pet (.15g)	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Coty Internatl	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
Crane Co (1e)	10	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
Crane Co cv pf 5	230	105¾	105¾	105¾	
Cream of Wh 1½g	1	22	22	22	— ½
Crosley Corp (½sg)	2	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
Crow Ck & S ½a	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	50	94½	94¼	94¼	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 2e	6	56	55¾	55¾	+ ¼
Cuban-Am Sug 4ke	14	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Cub Am S cv pf5½	1	102	(2	102	
Cudahy Pack	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Curtis Publishin	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Curt P pr pf 1½k	7	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	29	7½	7⅜	7½	
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	17	23	22⅞	23	
Cutler-Hammer ⅓g	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	
Day P&L pf4½g	10	113	113	113	
Decca Records (1)	7	19	18¼	18⅜	— ¼
Deere & Co 1.35e	9	41¼	40¾	41¼	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	35½	35½	35½	— ½
Del & Hudson	17	16¾	15⅞	15⅞	+ ½
Del Lack & West	56	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ¼
Den & R G W pf	27	1½	1½	1½	
Detroit Ed (.90g)	19	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
Detroit Hill (.60g)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Devoe & R A 1	110	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ¼
Diam Match 1½	6	32¾	32	32	— ½
Dist Corp-S h2.22	16	30½	30¼	30½	+ ¼
Dist Corp-S pf 5	2	95½	95	95½	+2⅝
Dixie Cup ½sg	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	240	44½	44½	44½	
Doehler Die C ⅜g	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h1.20g	4	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	5	66¾	66⅛	66¾	+ ⅜
Dow Chem (3)	1	148½	148½	148½	— ¾
Dresser Mfg 1g	6	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅜
Dunhill Int	1	8½	8½	8½	
du Pont de Cp pf 8	20	116	116	116	
du Pont de N (2g)	4	157	155¾	157	+1
du Pont pf (4½g)	3	127¾	127½	127½	— ⅛
Duq Lt 1 pf 5	70	121	121	121	
Eastern Air L	16	44½	43½	43½	— ½
Eastern Roll Mill	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	4	166	165¼	165½	— ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	44⅜	44	44⅜	+ ¼
El & Mus Ind .06e	12	4¼	3⅞	4	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1g	2	38⅝	38¾	38⅜	+ ⅛
El Bond & Shar (2g)	5	117	117	117	+ ⅛
El Power & Light	15	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	8	69	68	68¾	+1¼
El Storage Bat 2	2	41¼	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
El Pase N G 2.40	1	31½	31½	31½	
Endicott-Jh pf 5	2	116½	115½	115½	+ ½
Eng Pub Service	28	7	6⅞	7	
Eng PS $5 pf 5	450	81½	79	81½	+3
Eng $5½pf5½	690	84	81	84	+3½
Eng PS $6 pf 6	80	90	87¾	90	+3
Equit Off Bldg	6	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
Erie RR (½g)	12	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf (½g)	75	14¾	13¾	14¼	+ ½
Erie RR pf A (5)	4	50¾	50	50¾	+1½
Eureka Vac Cl ⅛g	1	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅛
Evans Products	10	13⅝	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Exchange Buf .15g	12	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	2	25⅝	25½	25½	— ¼
Fed Lt & Tr (3½g)	40	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	1	16	16	16	
Fed Mot Tr .20g	3	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	8	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
Fed D St pf 4½	30	54	53	53	—1
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	7	48¾	48¼	48⅜	— ⅜
Firestone T 1½g	18	42	41¼	42	+ ¾
First N Strs 2½	4	38¼	38	38¼	+ ⅛
Flintkote (1½g)	8	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Florsheim A 1½g	1	25½	25½	25½	
Follansbee Steel	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler	4	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	13	11	10¾	11	
Freeport Sulph 2	29	31⅞	30⅞	31⅞	+ ⅞
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	2	30	29⅞	30	
Gabriel Co (.20g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gair (Robt) ⅛e	7	2½	2½	2½	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	2	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind ⅛g	16	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅛a	1	14	14	14	
Gaylord C pf 2¾k	50	51¾	51¾	51¾	
Gen Am Inv .40e	8	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans (1g)	3	47¾	47½	47½	— ⅛
Gen Baking .45g	6	8⅞	8½	8½	
Gen Bak pf 8	10	143½	143½	143½	
Gen Bronze (.30g)	24	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	5	7¾	7	7	— ⅜
Gen Cab pf 5½k	40	95½	95	95½	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar pf 7	10	130¾	130¾	130¾	— ¼
Gen Elec (1.40)	50	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
Gen Foods .80g	20	42½	42	42½	+ ½
Gen G & El A	11	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Gen Mills (4)	1	97½	97½	97½	
Gen Mills 5pf 5	50	124	132¾	134	+2
Gen Motors (1g)	61	53⅜	53	53⅜	— ⅜
Gen O Adv	1	5½	5½	5½	
Gen Motors pf 5	1	130½	130½	130½	— ¾
Gen O Adv A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Gen Prec Eq (½sg)	7	22½	22	22½	+ ½
Gen Print Ink .20g	1	7¾	7	7¾	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Ry Signal ½g	3	23¾	23¼	23¼	+ ½
Gen Real & Util	15	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .60g	4	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ⅛g	7	15	15	15	+ ¼
Gen S C pf 4½k	1240	91	88	89½	+2
Gen T & Rub ⅛e	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Gillette S Raz ⅛g	8	9	8⅞	9	
Gimbel Bros .15e	7	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	82	82	82	+2½
Gliddon Co (.60g)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Gobel (Adolf)	8	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	3	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Goodrich B F ⅛g	4	40½	40	40½	+ ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	4	101	101	101	
Goodyear Tire 1½g	28	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
Graham-Pnige Mot	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Granby C Min .60	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Grand Union	4	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	6	6	26	— ¼
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	4	17⅞	17	17	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	27	30⅜	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 1½sg	7	25⅞	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
Green (HL) (2a)	3	47¾	47	47	— ⅛
Greyhound Co (1)	10	15½	19	19⅛	— ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Grum Air Ist 1½se	34	16⅞	16	16⅞	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	5	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	13	146	146	146	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	96	9¾	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Oh pf	14	35¼	33¾	35¼	+1¾
Hack W pf A1¾	51	26½	25⅞	26½	+1½
Hamil Watch .40g	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Harb-Walker ⅛g	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Hat Cp Am A ⅛e	1	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Hayes Mfg	8	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	
Hazel-Atlas G 5	20	109½	109	109	
Hercules P pf 6	10	135	135	135	
Hershey Choc (3)	1	85	85	85	—1
Hires (CE) (1.20)	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Hollander (A) ⅛g	31	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	18	64¼	63⅞	64¼	+ ¼
Houd-Hersh A 2½	1	44½	44½	44½	— ½
Houd-Hersh B ⅛se	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	
Household Fin (4)	2	55⅛	55	55	—
Househd F pf 5	20	111¾	111¼	111¼	+1
Houston Oil	14	8⅜	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	2	35⅞	35½	35½	
Hudson & Man	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Hudson B M&S h2	9	26⅜	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor	31	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	3

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

WFA Suspends Rigid Quotas On '43 Cotton

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—The War Food Administration (WFA) prepared an order today suspending rigid AAA marketing quotas on the 1943 cotton crop.

Decision to lift the quotas was made after an Agriculture Department crop report estimated the 1943 acreage at about 8,000,000 acres less than the 30,000,000 acres farmers could have had in cultivation under the AAA program.

As a consequence, farmers will be free to sell all the cotton they harvest this year without regard to penalty. Under quotas, excess sales were subject to a penalty tax of about eight cents a pound.

Quotas have been in effect on cotton ever since the present AAA crop adjustment law was passed in 1938. They had been approved for the current year by more than 80 per cent of cotton farmers voting in a referendum.

Although no statement was made regarding future crops, WFA cotton officials expressed belief that quotas would not be invoked for the 1944 crop.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that this year's harvested acreage of cotton may be the smallest since 1895, although the War Food Administration had asked for a fairly substantial increase over last year.

In its first report of the season on cotton, the department estimated the acreage in cultivation on July 1 at 21,995,000 acres, or 5.6 per cent less than last year and 25 per cent less than the 1932-41 average.

Assuming abandonment of cotton land equivalent to the ten-year average, the harvested acreage would be 21,576,000 acres, or the smallest in 48 years.

The department made no forecast at this time as to the possible production. However, should the per acre yield equal the ten-year average, the crop would total about 9,500,000 bales compared with last year's above-average crop of 12,824,000 bales.

On the other hand, should the yield equal last year's unusually good one, production would total about 12,100,000 bales.

Cotton consumed by the United States during the 12-month period ending July 31 is expected to be about 11,250,000 bales. This year's crop will be suplemented by a reserve of about 10,900,000 bales from previous crops. However, much of this old cotton is of low grade and short staple length which is unsuited for many manufacturing purposes.

The War Food Administration last winter made grower planting allotments which would have permitted as much as 30,000,000 acres to be planted. It sought extra production of long staple types needed in greater supply for the war effort. It also sought cottonseed for vegetable oil. Livestock feed and other purposes.

The department's report said unfavorable weather in some sections of the cotton belt during the planting season contributed to the failure of the acreage to follow government recommendations.

Only in Mississippi and North Carolina were this year's acreages larger than last year.

Rail Net Estimated Up Sharply in May

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's railroads had an estimated net income of $85,100,000 during May compared with $63,668,283 in the same month last year, the Association of American Railroads reported.

Operating revenues in May amounted to $759,330,727 an increase of $158,000,000 over the 1942 month, while operating expenses totaled $454,361,704, an increase of $79,000,000.

Net income for the first five months of the year was $377,600,000, an increase of $166,000,000 over the correspondnig period last year.

Bank Clearings Lower In Week of July 7

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings fell off in the week ended July 7 because of Independence Day observance but held substantially above volume for the like 1942 holiday week, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. reported.

Transactions for 23 leading cities amounted to $7,537,577,000, up 18 per cent from $6,407,401,000 for the like 1942 period, but off $935,961,000 from last week's aggregate.

Important percentage increases over last year included: Omaha, 45.5; Houston, 32.4; Seattle, 28; Dallas, 26.5, and San Francisco, 26.4.

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Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
800	Aero Sup B (.20g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Ainsworth (.04g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
400	Aire Access (.04e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	112	112	112
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	107½	107½	107½
100	Allied Inv Inv pf	7	7	7
400	Alum Ltd (.80a)	102¾	102	102¾
600	Alum Co Am (.60)	114½	114	114½
150	Alum Co Am pf (6)	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
50	Alum Ind (.60)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	Am Cen pf (.30a)	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
1100	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
350	Am CP&LA (.80a)d	39	38	38⅞
150	Am CP&LAnew(.60g)	34⅝	34½	34⅝
200	Am Cit P&LB	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1700	Am Cyan B (.80)	47½	46¾	47⅛
3300	Am & Fgn P war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1700	Am Gas&E(1.60)	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝
75	Am G&E pf(4½)	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
200	Am Gen (.15g)	6	5⅞	6
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
400	Am L&T (1.20)	18⅞	18	18⅛
18600	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6800	Am Republics (.10g)	12⅛	11⅞	12
3900	Am Superpow	5⅛	5	5⅛
150	Am Superpow 1 pf	100½	100½	100½
1500	Am Superpow pf	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞
500	Am Thread pf (¼)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Ang-Wupp (.05g)	2	2	2
100	Apex Elec Mfg(½g)3	14½	14½	14½
140	AppalElPw pf(4½)	106	105½	105⅝
1600	Ark Nat Gas	5	4⅞	5
3700	Ark Nat Gas A	5⅛	5	5
300	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
200	Aro Equip (.70g)	21¼	21	21⅛
500	AshlandOild&R(.40)	6½	6⅛	6½
1300	Atlantic C Fish (½g)	6⅛	5⅞	6
350	Atl Cst L Co (1½g)	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛
2300	Atlas Corp war	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Atlas D Forge (½g)	7½	7½	7½
200	Atlas Ply (.60g)	22	22	22
900	Automat Prod (.05g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Auto V Mach (.4g)	5	5	5
600	Avery & Sons (½e)	9½	9½	9½
25	Avery & S pf (1¾)	21	21	21
120	Axton-Fish A	96¼	95	96¼
400	Babcock & Wil (½g)	24¼	23⅞	23⅞
350	Baldw Loco pf (1.6)	38¾	38⅝	38⅝
800	Baldwin Loco war	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
200	Baldwin Rub (½g)	7	6⅞	7⅛
2300	Barium Stn Sh	2¼	2¼	2¼
1200	Beech Aire (.1e)	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
100	Bellanca Aire	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
6300	Bendix Gay Furn	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
100	Birds S Fdy	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
100	Blaunerfs	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Blis (E W) (2)	14½	14½	14½
600	Blue Ridge	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Blid cv pf	47	47	47
100	Bohack (HC)	10¼	10¼	10¼
10	Bohack (HC) 1 pf	78	78	78
200	Bown-Bilt H	⅞	⅞	⅞
1100	Brad Tr L&P	23	22⅞	23
200	Bresse Corp	11¼	11¼	11¼
900	Breast Aero	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
500	Brit Celan	3	2⅞	3
600	Brown F&W (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
700	Brown Rubber	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1400	Buckeye P L (.60g)	9⅞	9⅝	9¾
6300	Buf NEP pf	16⅛	15⅝	16
50	Buf NE&P 5pf	96	96	96
50	Burco cv pf	30	30	30
1600	Burry Biscuit	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
200	Calamba Sug	6	5⅞	5⅞
2000	Cal El Pow	6	5⅞	6
4100	Callite Tung (.20g)	6	5⅝	5⅞
600	Can Marconi (.04g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
12200	Carrier Corp	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
700	Catalin Am (.10e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
1200	Cen & SW Ut	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Cen Hud G&E (.51g)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
9600	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	1¼	1¼	1¼
75	Cen P&L pf (7)	105	105	105
400	Cessna Aire (1e)	10⅜	10¼	10¼
100	Cherry-Burrell(.40g)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
50	Chesebrough(4a)	100	100	100
100	Chi Riv&Mch(¼g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2700	Childs pf	17¼	16½	17
9900	Cities Service	16⅞	15⅝	16⅞
500	Cit Svc pf	95	92½	94
200	Cit Svc pf B	9⅜	9	9
30	Cit Svc pf BB	91	90½	91
100	City&Cpb Hom(.60)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
700	Clark Trac(¼g)	15	14⅜	14⅝
300	Clinch Coal(½g)	13⅝	13½	13½
5900	Colon Develop	6⅞	6½	6⅝
900	Colonial Airl	10	9⅞	10
600	Colo Fuel&I war	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Colite Prod Am (1½g)	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
320	Colum G&E pf (5)	54¾	53½	54¾
200	Comwith & So war	3-64	3-64	3-64
100	Comm P Svc (1)	21	21	21
200	Comm Wat Svc	14	14	14
100	CommoShMtg (.30g)	11	10	3⅛11
600	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	63¼	62¾	63¼
2100	Cons Gas Ut	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
30	Cont G&E pr pf (7	95½	95½	95½
100	Cont Roll&BL (¾g)	12½	12½	12½
300	Cooper-Bess (½g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
300	Copper Range (½g)	6½	6⅜	6⅜
10	Cor & Rey pf (6k)	88	888	88
1100	Coseden Petro		2⅝	2⅝
300	Cosden Petro pf (10h)	22	22	23
7100	Creole Pet (10c)	26½	24¼	26⅜
1500	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Crowley Milner	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Crown C Pet	3½	3½	3½
225	Crown Drug pf (1¾)	21¾	21¾	21¾
2900	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	19⅞	19⅛	19⅜
200	Derby Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Det Gask & Mfg (1)	13	12⅞	12⅞
100	Det Gray Ir	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Det Mich Stove (.10g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Divco Twin Trk (½e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1700	Duro-Test (.05g)	3	2¾	2¾
400	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	12½	12¼	12⅜
275	East G & F6pf	35½	35	35½
100	East Sta pf A	28½	28½	28½
100	East Sta pf B	28¾	28¾	28¾
180	East Sug As pf	38	37¼	37¼
500	Easy Wash MB(½e)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
5800	El Bond & Sh	8¼	8	8¼
1000	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	74½	73¾	74⅜
300	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	71⅛	70¾	71¼
100	El P&L 2 pf A	41	41	41
400	El P&L war	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
100	Electrographite	8½	8½	8½
200	Elgin Nat Wat	28¾	28½	28½
300	Emerson Elec	8½	8⅜	8⅜
100	Emp Dis El pf	93¾	93¾	93¾
1800	Equitix Corp	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
75	EquitPCrp$3pf	32¾	32	32
100	Esquire Inc	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
800	Fairchild En & Air	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
700	Fansteel Met (¼e)	22⅞	22	22⅝
10	Fire As Phil (2a)	67½	67½	67½
225	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	99½	98¾	99⅝
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	20	20	20
400	Froedt G&M (.80)	16	16	16
400	FroedtCO pf (1.20)	21½	21½	21½
100	Fuller (G A) (2e)	14½	14½	14½
100	Gellman Mfg (.10g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Gen Finan pf A (6)	8¼	8¼	8¼
40	Gen G&E pf B	102	102	102
20	Gen Pub C pf	60	60	60
100	Gen Share pf (6d)	73¾	73¾	73¾
100	Gen Wat G&E pf (3)	40	39½	40
100	Georg Pow $6 pf(6)	110	110	110
100	Gilchrist (¼g)	6½	6½	6½
100	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	17	17	17
600	Goldfield Con	7-32	7-32	7-32
100	Gt Atl&P nv(2¼g)	81½	81½	81½
25	Gt A&P 1st pf(7)	137	137	137
3600	Gulf Oil	47½	47	47½
10	Gulf St Ut $ pf(6)	115	115	115
200	Harvard Brew (.05g)	2¼	2	2¼
600	Hearn D Stre	4¼	4	4¼
400	Hecla Min	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
500	Hevden Chem	23¾	23½	23⅝
400	Hoe (R) & Co A	29⅜	28½	29⅜
10	Horne Hard pf (5)	114	114	114
200	Hum-Ross F	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Hussmann-Lig (.60)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Huyler's pf (½e)	19¾	19¾	19¾
700	Ill Iowa Pow	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
700	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	Ill IowaPwpf (1¼k)	38	38	38
2600	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛
100	Imp Oil Ltd reg (h½)	14⅝	14½	14½
10	Ind Svc $7 pf	30	29½	30
250	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	82⅜	82½	82⅜
200	Int Hyd-El pf	10	9⅞	9⅞
300	Int Indust	4⅛	4	4
100	Int Min & Chem war	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
5500	Int Petrol (h1)	20½	19¾	20¼
400	Int Util A	12	12	12
2600	Int Util B	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Int Util pf	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
50	Int Util pf 1 pf (3½)	43	43	43
100	Int Home Eq	2½	2½	2½
100	Inters Pw Del nf	4	4	4
100	Invest Roy (.04)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Iron Firem Mfg tc (1.20)	18½	18½	18½
100	Irving Air Ch (1e)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
400	Ital Superpow A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Jacobs(FL)	6¼	6¼	6¼
110	Jer C P&L 7 pf(7)	94	94	94
50	Ken-RaidT&LA(⅜e)	14	14	14
200	Kennedy's .80g)	8½	8⅜	8½
200	Kingston Prod(.10g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
500	Kirby Pet(.10e)	4½	4¼	4½

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
180	Koppers Co pf (6)	96½	96½	96½
200	Lack RR NJ	33½	33½	33½
200	Lake Shore M (h.80)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
400	Lakey Pdy&M (.10e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1200	Lehigh C&N (.40g)	8½	8½	8½
1100	Leonard Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	Line Material (½e)	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
300	Lit Bros	2¼	2¼	2¼
800	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
300	Long Is Lig	2⅛	2	2
400	Long Is L pf	53	51	53
11.30	Long Is L pf B	48	45⅝	47¼
16400	Louis L&E (.20g)	8¾	8⅛	8¾
100	Manati Sug war	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Marion St Shov	5½	5½	5½
100	Mass Util-Asso	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Massey-arris	8	8	8
500	McCord Rad B	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Mer&M $ pf pf (2)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50	Mer-C&SpfA(3¼k)	103¾	103¾	103¾
1800	Mesabi Iron	2½	2	2
400	Mich Bumper	¾	¾	¾
100	Michigan Sug	1	1	1
700	Mid St P Avte	7½	7⅛	7⅛
2000	Mid St P Bvte	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1000	MidWestCorp (.20g)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
2	Midwin (.1g)	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
100	Mid West Ref (.10g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Mining Corp Can	1½	1½	1½
50	Minn Min&M (1.20)	56⅜	56	56⅜
100	Missouri P8 vc(.20f)	7½	7½	7½
1700	Molybdenum (¼g)	12⅝	12	12⅛
100	Monarch M T (1½g)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
100	Monogram Pict	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	32¼	32¼	32¼
500	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2¼	2	2⅛
50	Mount St Pow (1½)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
8000	Nat Bellas Hess	2	1⅞	2
50	Nat City Lin pf (3)	51¾	51¼	51¾
200	Nat Cont (1)	12	12	12
2000	Nat Fuel O (1)	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
130	Nat P&L pf (6)	102	101¾	101¾
200	Nat Sug Ref (¾g)	19¾	19½	19½
300	Nat Trans (½g)	12½	12¼	12¼
400	Nat Tun & Mines	1½	1½	1½
100	Nat Un Rad	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Navarro Oil (.45g)	20	20	20
30	Nebr Pow pf (7)	110	110	110
100	Neptune (R) (¼e)	9	9	9
25	New Eng Pow Asso	4½	4½	4½
425	N E P A $5 pf (5k)	50½	49¾	50½
40	New E T&T (3¾g)	103	103	103
300	N H Clock	7⅞		
200	N J Zinc (1½g)	65	64½	65
100	N Mex & Ariz 1d	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	N Y Merchand (.45g)	13	13	13
10	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	103	103	103
10	NY P&L 7 pf (7)	111⅝	111	111⅝
500	NY Shipbuildsh (1½)	19	18½	18⅞
10	NY Sta E&Cpf(5.10)	100	100	100
12300	Niag Hud Pow	3¼	3⅛	3¼
125	Niag Hud 1 pf	82⅜	82½	82⅜
30	Niag Hud 2 pf	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
800	Niles Bem-P (1g)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
200	Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅞	⅞	⅞
225	Nor Am L & P pf	73¾	71½	73¾
200	Nor AmRayA (1g)	33	33	33
16	N Ind PS 7 pf (7)	110	110	110
700	Nor Sta Pw A	7½	7⅜	7½
200	Ogden Corp (⅝g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25	Ohio Brass B (.70g)	21¼	21⅛	21¼
20	Ohio Ed pf (6)	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
60	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	114	114	114
50	Omar Inc (½g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
900	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	35⅛	35	35
70	Pac P&L 7% pf (7)	98	94	95
28300	Pantepec Oil Ven	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
100	Prksbrg R & R (½g)	17	17	17
1000	Pennroad (½e)	4⅝	4½	4½
10	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	93½	93½	93½
50	Pa P&L 7 pf (7)	98½	98	98½
100	PaWat&Pow (4)	66½	66½	66½
200	Pharis T & R (.30e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
300	Phillips Pkg (½e)	8	8	8
3400	Phoenix Sec	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛
600	Pioneer Gold	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝
260	Pitts & Lake E (2½g)	64½	64	64½
100	Pitts Metallu (¾g)	13⅜	13½	13⅜
200	Pitts Pl Gl (1½g)	94	94	94
500	Polaris Mng (.03e)	12	12	12
200	Potrero Sugar	9	9	9
200	Pratt & Lam (.80g)	30½	29	30½
500	Premier Gld (h.06)	12		12
100	Pressed Met (¼g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
1000	Prod Corp	⅛		⅛
500	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	75⅞	75⅛	75⅞
25	Pyle-Nat (1)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
10900	RKO opt war	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
250	Raym Conc (1a)	17½	17	17½
300	Raytheon Mfg	11½	11½	11½
900	Red Bank Oil	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
700	Reiter-Fost			
600	Republic Avia (½g)	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
100	Rheem Mfg (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾
1300	Richmond Rad (.10g)	3½	3½	3½
200	Rome Cable (.60)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Roosevelt Fd (¼e)	3	3	3
1000	Root Pet	4⅛	4	4
100	Ryan Aero (.55e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2200	St Regis Pap	4	3⅞	3⅞
8400	Salt Dome Oil	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜
300	Savoy Oil	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
100	Schiff Co (1a)	15½	15½	15½
100	Schnitz (DA)	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Scovill Mfg (1g)	29½	29⅜	29½
10	Scranton Lace (1g)	23¼	23¼	23¼
50	Scran-SBW pf	51	51	51
4300	Scullin Sti (1g)	14⅞	13⅝	14⅜
12100	Segal Lock & H	1⅝	1½	1⅝
100	Seiberlin Rub (½g)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
500	Selected Indus	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Sel Ind pr (5½)	72	72	72
100	Shat-Denn (½g)	2½	2½	2½
100	Sherwin-Wms (3)	98	98	98
75	Silex (1)	14½	14	14½
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	230	230	230
1700	Solar Aire (.10g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Solar Mfg	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
500	Sonotone (.10g)	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
200	Soss Mfg (.10g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	So Penn Oil (1.60)	46	45⅜	45⅞
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	31½	31½	31½
300	So C Ed C pf (1¾)	30¼	30	30¼
200	Southl Royal (.40)	11	11	11
500	Span & Gen reg		½	½
500	Spencer Shoe (¼e)	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
100	StandCap&S (¼e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
1600	St Pow & L A	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	St Pow & L pf	52	49¾	52
200	Stand Prod (.40e)	9½	9½	9½
200	Sterling Inc (.10e)	1½	1½	1½
200	Stinnes (H)	¾	¾	¾
300	Sullivan Mach (2g)	20	20	20
1600	Sunray Oil (.10g)	5	4¾	4⅞
50	Sunray Oil pf (2¾)	48	48	48
500	Taggart	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Tampa El (.80g)	23¾	23¾	23¾
2100	Technicolor	13¼	12⅞	13¼
2200	Texon Oil ¾ L (.20g)	6½	5⅞	6½
100	Thew Shovel (1g)	21½	21½	21½
2700	Tob Prod Exp	5½	5⅛	5⅛
300	Trans-Lux	¼	¼	¼
600	Transwest Oil (¼g)	14½	14¼	14¼
100	Unit Airc Pr (1a)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
2400	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1½	1½	1½
1400	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
10800	Unit Gas	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
550	Unit Gas pf (5½k)	121⅝	121	121½
5200	Unit Gas war	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	Unit Shoe A	½	½	½
1700	Unit Lt&P pf	84⅝	84	84⅝
500	Unit Prof Sh	⅝	⅝	⅝
25	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	71¾	71¾	71¾
100	Unit Specties	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	US & I Sec pf (2k)	78⅝	78	78⅝
900	U E Foil B	5⅞	5¾	5¾
200	United Stores	½	½	½
200	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	3	3	3
150	Utah P&L pf (3¼k	65	65	65
1000	Valspar Corp	1⅜		1⅜
150	Valspar pf (2¼e)	29	28½	29
4100	Venezuel Pet	7¾	7½	7½
800	Wagner Bak vtc (.30g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	Wentwth Mfg (.45g)	3½	3⅜	3⅜
800	West Va C&C(½e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1000	West All Lines	11⅜	10¾	10⅞
300	Williams (RC) (.60g)	9¾	9	9¾
30	Wright Harg (.30)	3	2⅞	3

Total stock sales today (estimated) 385,000 shares; year ago 51,115 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
5	Am G&E 3⅜s 70	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
9	Am P&L 6s 2016	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
8	Ark P&L 5s 56	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
34	As Elec 4½s 53	73½	72¼	73½
3	As G&E 6s 48	21½	21½	21½
7	As T&T 5½s 55A	82	81¾	82
32	Baldw L 6s 50	115	113½	115
8	Birm El 4½s 68	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	104	104	104
8	Cen St El 5½s 54	36⅛	36¼	36⅛
6	Cen St El 5s 48	36⅝	36⅛	36⅜
24	Cities Ser 5s 50	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
11	Cit & Pow 5½s 52	95⅝	95½	95⅝
3	ConGEL Ba 2¾s 76	104	104	104
17	Cont G&E 5s 58A	96¾	96½	96⅝
2	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8	East G&F 4s 56A	88⅛	88⅜	88⅛
18	Elec P&L 5s 2030	100	99⅞	99⅞
4	Empire Dis E 5s 52	106⅛	106	106⅛
8	Fla P&L 5s 54	105⅛	105	105
8	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	98½	98½	98½
42	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	97½	97	97
4	Grand Trunk 4s 50		99¾	99¾
14	Ill Pow & L 5s 56C	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2	Ill Pow&L 5½s 57	102	102	102
11	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	107¾	107¼	107¼
1	Ind Svc 5s 50	89	89	89
2	Int P Sec 6½s 55C	29½	29½	29½
3	Inters Pow 6s 52	52⅞	52¾	52⅞

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Moving Orders Are No Surprise To Army Wife After 23 Years

By Ethel Raynor McDonald
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sitting under a dryer in the beauty salon at the Fort Benning Officers' Club late Saturday morning, I went over my engagements for the week: Book Group Monday; Writers' at my house, Tuesday; Music Group Wednesday. Finish doing the last of those little stories on Red Cross help to soldiers' families, for the town paper —get out my weekly column for the Armored Force News —.

The telephone rang and the beauty operator lifted the dryer which blotted me out and said, "Your husband is calling you."

Well, there it was again. Orders for change of station, out of the blue, to report almost immediately. And I had thought, wishfully, that maybe we'd be in our 10-room quarters for the duration. To Chicago, on some special board. For the war? Nobody knows. And are we to come back to Benning? No, indeed—the replacement is already on his way.

That was a little sudden, even after 23 years of moving: Coblenz, Germany, after the last war; Riley, Leavenworth, Culver, El Paso, Honolulu, etc.—12 changes in that time weren't bad, but five of them had taken place in the past three years.

I could finish the Red Cross case histories that afternoon, do the column after dinner. Then my husband came in and said:

"Why not let's have our ride anyway? I ordered the horses." Maybe our last ride together here. . . . The bridle paths were a little muddy from the rains, but the woods were beautiful, with fragrant green all around us.

Pulling Up Roots

That night I worked at my desk with the telephone constantly ringing with calls from surprised, regretful friends. We'd been at Benning only nine months, and it wasn't our branch of the service, yet already we knew hundreds of people. . . . I would also miss the post woman's club, closely-knit because the ban on pleasure driving had isolated the reservation from the town. It was active, enterprising, and talented, running its own programs, mostly, launching a remarkably successful War Bond drive and participating fully in administrating the Red Cross War Fund campaign.

In the morning I cleared out my desk, a mighty job, and my husband packed a dozen book boxes. At noon, he suddenly brightened and said, "Let's have a party this evening. Oh, I know we haven't time, and there's no food in the house, but let's do it anyway—just a little one." So we raided the ice box and emptied the pantry, covering the table with every variety of cheeses and crackers and with an assortment of olives, nuts, and beverages. Twenty-five friends came. This still left us with a score of social debts, but we'll be seeing our friends some day again—we never say goodbye in the Army.

A little breathless, now that everyone was gone, we cleaned up the party havoc, took down all the paintings and prints, denuded the windows and called it a day.

Parting With Treasures

The next morning we sorted out things the Army Thrift Shop might sell for us to incoming personnel—reed rockers, bamboo chairs, an old ukulele, and a Hawaiian guitar bought in a moment of tropical urge.

We are still carrying around the electric refrigerator and gas stove purchased three years ago in a place where they didn't come with the house. Last year we sold our dining room furniture, using the handsome stuff the QM. lends us at Knox and Benning. Would we have to buy a set in Chicago? We would. Which reminds me of the time we had to pay $200 for a stoker for the furnace, and then were sent to a post heated with gas.

I sandwiched in the Monday Book Group, since I was on the program, and got a friend to take the Tuesday Writers, but slipped in for an hour to turn over the chairmanship of it. Tuesday the packers came and worked like beavers all day.

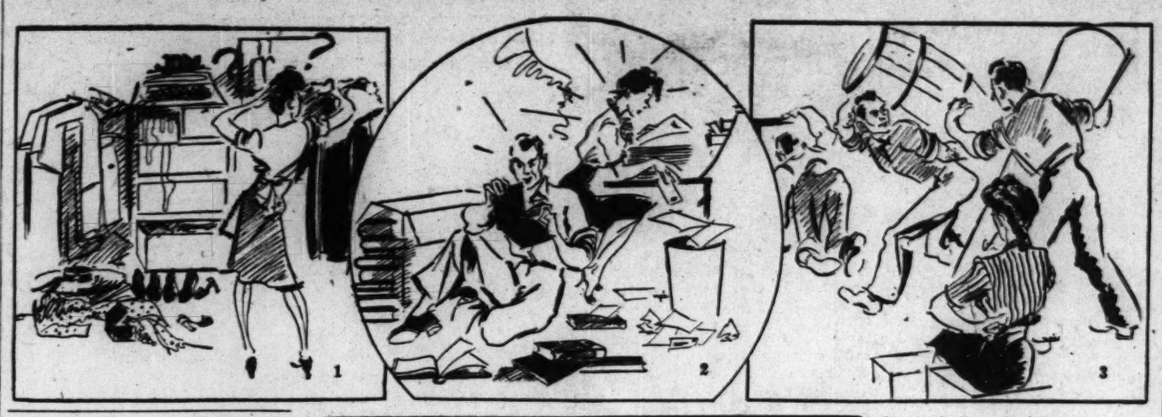
While my husband selected and fed them things to do between dashes to his office during which he was trying to wind up the details of a tactical problem that had engaged his time for weeks, what was I doing? Chaotically I was trying to decide what clothes, shoes, and hats to take in the car, wondering what I dared pack in trunks which I might not see till after the war, and surreptitiously slipping books into my locker trunk which was already bulging.

Wednesday, six strong men moved our things to the quartermaster for crating, leaving us alone with our car-packing problems and a couple of G. I. cots, etc., for the night. Oh, yes, indeed, friends had offered us bed and board—we'd been dined nightly since our orders had come and we breakfasted with neighbors on our last morning. But the house had to be cleaned and inspected the morning we left, so we stayed in it. We'd made our goodbye calls but the job of an officer signing out on a post is time-consuming and detailed, and with all our dispatch it was late Thursday morning when we left.

Regrets? Yes, we'd plenty of them. The flowers were in full bloom; grass was green and our rows of carrots and spinach were a reward for our work.

Already we missed the parade ground and its marching, drilling, singing men and women; the distant popping of machine guns, the artillery fire not so far away, the night-flying planes in evidence when we walked to a movie, and the dogwoodlike petals of the parachutes as the airborne infantry was dropped high above the ground. And there were the husband's job, our own interest-brimming life, our warm-hearted friends.

Yet already the new job lured him, city life enticed; the problem of whether to bring our furniture here or store it for the duration, since this was the last time the War Department would pay the transportation, and the enigma of where to live, crowded out the past. Characteristically, and in the Army tradition, nostalgia gave way to the exciting present and to the fascinating, beckoning future.



Sketches by Norma Paré Edwards

Moving Is Such Fun!

1. "I was trying to decide what to take in the car and what I dared pack in trunks which I might not see till after the war."

2. "I cleared out my desk while my husband packed a dozen book boxes."

3. "Six strong men moved our things."

4. ". . . leaving us alone with our car-packing problems and a couple of GI cots for the night."

Hotel Buyer, a Homemaker on a Grand Scale

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Not only buying of furnishings, but also making them last, is a concern of one of America's most extensive household managers, Marie S. Barlow, interior decorator and buyer for a hotel chain embracing 12,000 rooms.

Her problems do not concern quick obsolescence, but obtaining lasting quality, and the sound preservation of her clients' equipment, from the merest door bumper to the most elaborate furnishings. Some 12,000 rooms to furnish and keep right up to the minute, year in and year out, is homemaking on a grand scale. But then Marie Barlow is a grand woman.

Each Room a Home

It takes this type of homemaker to swing a job of this magnitude. Hundreds of thousands of dollars pass through her hands in purchasing for these miniature homes, "for every hotel room is home to somebody while he is in it," this broad-gauged manager explained. "Fundamentally I am a homemaker anyway," she said. "Everything about a home is important to me to the smallest detail. I have even had people who have spent some time in our hotels write and ask me where they could buy the wall paper used in such and such a room. They liked it so well and felt so at home with it, they hoped to do over their rooms with the same paper.

This adventure in multiple homemaking began for Mrs. Barlow 15 years ago when she was asked by the company to come in and do over a few old rooms that needed to be brought up to date. With some training as an interior decorator, and a natural flair for color, she blithely accepted the company's proposal. It would be fun, she thought.

She had no sooner finished these than she found herself face to face with a proposition from the same firm to decorate 1,000 new rooms. "The New Weston, the Wellington, and Holly Chambers and all added new units, and I was elected to make them into homes. I don't mind telling you that I was scared!" Mrs. Barlow smiled at the recollection of her trepidation. Seeing her now—assured, capable, and so perfectly integrated in the management of this immense job that she tosses off, it scarcely seems possible that she ever was "scared" of anything.

"Executing this assignment, larger than anything I had ever suspected existed, took all the courage and intelligence I could muster," she continued. "It also required a surprising amount of endurance. There were no elevators running in these buildings, and I found myself tramping up and down 25 stories, climbing over scaffolding, and dangling in midair. But when the time set for the opening arrived, carpets, window blinds, draperies, curtains, blankets, linens, telephones, and all the rest were in their right places—and the measurements correct.

Rooms Individual

"Instead of following the then prevalent custom of planning 50 rooms alike, I tried to break down this institutional feeling," Mrs. Barlow continued, "and make each room an individual home. It was great fun. The chain had been started by a home-loving woman, and I endeavored to continue her hope of giving all these hotels a homelike atmosphere. One innovation was to introduce painted furniture and mix it candidly with the previously sancrosanct bedroom suite. It gave variety and worked out very well."

To keep these hotels up to the minute and in perfect order, twice or three times a year Mrs. Barlow makes a physical survey of each. This reveals what needs to be done over a year's time, and enables her to plan a budget accordingly. Identical reports of the result of her survey are made and sent to the Manager, the Housekeeper, the head of the chain, and she keeps one herself. Every room, with its itimized contents from doorknobs to screws, is scrutinized. Being farsighted in home matters, Mrs. Barlow is adept at keeping ahead of trouble. She says she thinks she has a sixth sense for discovering loose screws and those little things that lead to greater damage.

All housekeepers in this chain of 33 hotels come under Mrs. Barlow's supervision. She hires and is responsible for their management of affairs. Mrs. Barlow believes there is a field here for the mature woman, and for the business woman who is tired of office work and seeks work more closely identified with homemaking.

"After the war there will be a great wave of refurbishing in the hotel industry, and women of taste and experience might well have a hand in it," she said. However, Mrs. Barlow added, they do not find it necessary to change housekeepers frequently, and prefer to give advancement to those in their own ranks, except in cases of emergency. "Sometimes when a person has been willing to learn, starting as a maid, she finds herself better equipped for the housekeeping job than an outsider. She knows the ropes. Besides," Mrs. Barlow observed sagely, "you can manage others best when you know all there is about doing a thing yourself."

Mrs. Barlow, now President of Marie S. Barlow, Inc., started out with the idea of becoming a fashion designer. She received her early training at Columbia, Art Students League, and Cooper Union—so you may know she is a New Yorker. These accumulated talents now find full play in housekeeping for her 12,000 rooms.

Quick Meals Imperative in Homes of War Workers

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dinner on the table in practically no time at all—that's the order of the day for busy war workers.

For women in industry, in offices, in volunteer war work, or in any one of a dozen jobs which meet the demands of these times, speedy meal preparation is a must.

It's all a matter of system, say the old-timers, working with the left hand while the right hand does another task, synchronizing every movement. And here are some of their ideas to help a novice over the bumps:

1. Keep meals very simple, but plan carefully to make them well balanced. Even though it's hastily prepared, dinner should follow a pattern that will include the right kinds of food.

2. Keep desserts simple. Prepare them ahead of time or use fresh fruit in season, home canned fruit, or commercially canned if you have the ration points. Right now, fresh fruits have the edge!

3. Build a file of quickly prepared recipes and jiffy meals. Repeat successful menus.

4. Insofar as wartime shopping conditions permit, plan menus well ahead. Do it when you have enough time to do a good job. Leave more elaborate meals to Sundays and other free time. Utilize leftovers.

5. Use quick-frozen vegetables when practical.

Just to start things, here are some quick wartime dinner suggestions:

Menu No. 1
Quick spaghetti with cheese
Tossed green salad
Fried eggplant
Bread and butter or margarine
Grapefruit halves with maple sirup

Meal plan: Prepare eggplant for frying. Prepare salad bowl. Put spaghetti on to cook. Start eggplant in skillet. Cut grapefruit and loosen sections. As spaghetti and eggplant cook, set table. Drain spaghetti, turn into hot dish, sprinkle with shredded or grated cheese, a little melted margarine and salt and pepper. Or make quick spaghetti sauce. Preparation time for this meal about 30 minutes.

Menu No. 2
Broiled fish
Broiled tomatoes
Broiled potatoes
Wilted lettuce salad
Fruit gelatin
Cookies

Meal plan: Prepare gelatin dessert the night before. Cook potatoes in jackets at the same time. Store both in refrigerator. At dinner time—preheat oven. Prepare fish for broiling, cut tomatoes in halves, sprinkle with bread crumbs and a little melted fat. Peel and quarter potatoes. Dip in melted fat or cooking oil.

Put fish in broiler. While fish broils set table. In five minutes, turn fish, spread with a little melted fat or salad dressing; put potatoes in broiler. Cook five to seven minutes, then put tomatoes in broiler and finish broiling entire dinner about five minutes longer. Use store-bought cookies or cookies baked ahead of time. Preparation time for dinner 20 to 25 minutes.

Menu No. 3
Curried leftover lamb
Noodles
Green peas
Melon salad
Chilled cup custard
with strawberry preserves

Meal plan: Bake cup custard the night before and chill in refrigerator. At dinner time, shell peas (or use quick-frozen if you have the ration points). Put on water for noodles. Prepare lamb curry and allow to simmer while noodles and peas cook. Prepare melon salad. Preparation time about 30 minutes.

Menu No. 4
Pan-smothered liver—gravy
Mashed potatoes
Corn on the cob
Cucumber-tomato salad
Chilled melon

Meal plan: Start water boiling for potatoes and corn. Peel and quarter potatoes and put on to cook. Start liver cooking. While liver cooks, prepare salad. Then put corn on to cook. Prepare cantaloupe. Remove liver to platter; keep warm in oven while you make gravy.

Still other quick meal suggestions include the frequent use of eggs in many guises, the use of canned meat or fish when these are available. Canned meat, sliced thin, quickly browned and topped with cooked, well seasoned corn kernels makes a fine jiffy main dish. Baked eggs topped with cheese is another appetite teaser.

Quick Spaghetti Sauce

½ cup grated American cheese
1 cup catsup
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce

Combine all ingredients and heat until cheese is melted, stirring constantly.

Curried Leftover Lamb

1 medium onion, chopped
3 tablespoons fat or salad oil or drippings
4 cups diced leftover lamb
2 tablespoons flour
½ to 1 teaspoon curry powder
Salt
About 1½ cups boiling water

Brown onion in fat. Add lamb and heat through. Blend in flour and curry powder. Salt to taste. Add hot water, stirring until smooth. Simmer slowly about 10 to 15 minutes.

Pan-Smothered Liver

2 pounds liver
Flour, salt, pepper, dry mustard
Fat.
2 cups hot water

Dredge liver with a mixture of flour, salt, pepper and dry mustard. Pan-fry in hot fat, about 3 to 5 minutes on each side. Remove liver from skillet. Add water to flour and drippings in pan to make gravy. A bouillon cube may be added with the water, if desired. Serves 6.

Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

Mary Mapes Dodge of St. Nicholas, by Alice B. Howard. (Julian Messner, Inc. $2.50.)

We're a little sorry for the generations that are having to grow up without St. Nicholas Magazine for Boys and Girls, under the understanding editorship of Mary Mapes Dodge. Fortunately, youngsters for years to come will be enjoying Hans Brinker and the Silver Skates. This sympathetic biography brings the reader very close to Hans' author. It starts in the mood and tempo of a child's story but gains momentum and interest as the story unfolds about this gifted woman who loved and understood children, and by them was understood and loved.

Needles and Pins, The American woman's complete sewing book, by Ida Riley Duncan. (Liveright Publishing Corporation. $2.50.)

Not by any means the least valuable feature of this book are the informative pages about materials—what to expect from them and how to handle them. The complicated business of drafting your own patterns is reduced to clean-cut diagrams and step-by-step directions. In fact, this looks like a college education in how to make or remodel your own clothes. Unlike college, it requires no preparatory course. Every explanation begins at the beginning.

You'll Eat It Up! A menu for every day and every occasion, by Charlotte Adams. (M. Barrows & Company, Inc. $2.50.)

Medium and low-cost menus for spring, summer, autumn, and winter, complete with shopping lists and staples to be checked, fill almost the first 100 pages. Then the recipes follow, and mighty good they sound, too. It's refreshing to read, in the author's foreword, that the book is for "the present emergency—and long, long after." What if some of the ingredients called for are out for the duration—there'll come a day when they will be back on our shelves. And, meanwhile, this book brings you numerous recipes to chart the way to appetizing meals in these rationed days.

Champion of Women, A Daughter's Biography of Her Mother, by Katherine Devereux Blake and Margaret Louise Wallace. (Fleming H. Revell Company. $3.00.)

Probably anything that Lillie Devereux Blake might have done would have provided material for a fascinating book. The woman is as interesting as her career. A Southern belle with an intelligence which rivalled her charm and beauty, she turned her talents to useful channels, becoming first a journalist, then a novelist, and finally, in 1869, an ardent champion of women's rights. Her faithful work for this cause in which she believed covered 30 demanding years. Some of the pages towards the end of the book seem to drag with overmuch detail, but most of the narrative moves along with lively interest. Now won't someone write a book about the author of this biography? Her own career sounds almost as exciting and valiant as her mother's. Margaret Louise Wallace collaborated with her in writing the book.

Christian Leaders Explore Problems of Postwar World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 9—Establishment of mechanisms of international co-operation by which the search for solutions of economic problems of a war-impoverished world may be progressively pursued was advocated by Dr. J. D. Condliffe, Professor of Economics at the University of California, before the International Round Table Conference of Christian Leaders of 14 nations today.

The same session of the conference, which entered the second day of its four-day exploration of postwar problems in the light of Christian principles, heard Dr. Condliffe's colleague, Prof. Frank Munk, in a paper read in his absence, declare that at present no comprehensive plan of world order has been presented by any one of the responsible statesmen or governments—nothing even that would approach the cogency and clarity of President Wilson's Fourteen Points.

Sitting in morning, afternoon and evening sessions at Princeton Inn, the conference, under the chairmanship of Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Boston, is discussing many aspects of the postwar world with a guiding committee designated to present to the conference for its consideration statements on issues on which there seems to be substantial agreement.

12 Nations Represented

Delegates were sent by England, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and China, and Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Norway, Scotland and Christian exiles from Germany and Japan are represented by leaders already in this country.

Dr. Condliffe said that after the war, working mechanisms may be established by which present evils may be controlled and means created for attaining more stable and productive co-operation in the future.

"It is upon the establishment of such mechanisms," he added, "that effort must be concentrated for the time being, since without them society cannot function."

This will be important, he said, because after the war the world's social institutions will be strained to the breaking point and national currencies, trading and price systems, even national governments, will be weakened to the point where the common people may lose faith in them as instruments of social co-operation.

Example Set in Germany

Discussing the Christian attitude toward the economic world order, Dr. Condliffe said the valiant opposition of both Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches in Germany and the occupied countries to the negation of Christian principles expressed in the totalitarian creed and practice indicates very clearly the duty of the Christian Churches.

"Even though they are not free from blame, they must denounce the anti-Christian character of policies based upon racial discrimination, national arrogance and the supremacy of the military state over individual welfare," he continued. "There will be no political liberty and little chance of economic welfare for the common man unless their system is destroyed and its philosophies discredited. Only if this fight is won will it be possible to hope and work for the fuller application of Christian principles in organized social life."

Comprehensive Plan Needed

Expanding on his statement that no comprehensive plan for world order has been offered by governments, Professor Munk, formerly head of the Student Christian Movement in Czechoslovakia, said that general ideas, proposals and schemes so far advanced suggest two basic methods of approach to work for a new political world order. One is institutional: the other pragmatic.

Professor Munk saw the Atlantic Charter as clearly a document stating the goals of the Allied nations, but recommending no particular institutions. In scanning subsequent inter-Allied official documents, he said, he could discover no declaration of principles matching the Atlantic Charter in importance of carrying it further. From this, he said, he concluded that the United Nations are not committed to any particular aspect of a postwar world order beyond the general purposes of the Atlantic Charter.

"This is a regrettable fact," he said. "Since it proves the lack of an Allied general political plan commensurate with their far-reaching military plans. Armies will win the war: they can never organize the peace."

Church organizations have contributed more than any other group to the formulation of courageous and nobly conceived programs, Professor Munk said, and cited the Malvern Conference in England and the Delaware, Ohio, conference in March, 1942, as "pathbreakers and pioneers of a new approach to world problems."

Dr. Gezork, Professor of Social Ethics at Newton-Andover Theological Seminary, asserted that no nation or group of nations can solve permanently its own economic problems, and advocated creation of an international organization with sufficient authority to deal with problems of economic independence in the best interest of all concerned.

N. Y. Cheers Soviet Delegates In Urging Early Second Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 9—The Polo Grounds, home of the New York Giants baseball team, has resounded with many roars of high approval, but never in its history of world series or any other games was the roar greater than that which came up from the big grandstand and the bleachers last night when speakers attending a rally in welcome of Prof. Solomon Michoels and Lieut. Col. Itzik Feffer, members of the Soviet Delegation to the United States, called for a second front in Europe "at the earliest possible moment."

Messages of greeting were read from Wendell L. Willkie, Herbert H. Lehman, Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation; Prof. Albert Einstein and many others.

Mr. Willkie held it was "obvious to all of us" that the postwar world "will require and will see a closer working together between Soviet Russia and the United States," adding that "as two of the world's most powerful and most influential countries, it is essential that we come to undestand each other better."

The Red Army is avenging the "bestial atrocities" of the Nazis, Professor Michoels declared.

"Shoulder to shoulder with all the peoples of the Soviet Union, the Jews of our country wage battle against the enemy," he said. "We are witnessing now the most righteous, yea, the holiest, but also the bloodiest and most gruesome war. The unity and brotherhood of the United Nations will decide the struggle.

Colonel Feffer saw Jewish unity as an essential element of allied unity and stressed that the Red Army has saved huge masses of Soviet, Polish, German and Rumanian Jews from extermination by the Nazis.

"The Jews of the Soviet Union and the United States are the majority of the Jewish people," he continued. "Together we are 10,000,000 Jews. Upon us lies the responsibility of the fate of the Jewish people. The enemy has already destroyed about 4,000,000 of our people—almost a fourth. Unity is the surest guarantee of victory. He who speaks against the unity of our people aids the enemy. He who speaks against the Soviet Union acts contrary to the interests of our people."

The audience cheered loudly when Newbold Morris, President of the City Council, representing the City Government, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, President of the American Jewish Congress, called for an invasion of Europe.

Other speakers at the rally included Sholen Asch, author; Edward C. Carter, President of Russian War Relief; Magistrate Anna M. Kross, and Dr. Nahum Goldman, member of the Zionist World Executive and Head of the World Jewish Congress.

N. Y. Copy Editor Indicted As Paid Agent of Japanese

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—A Federal grand jury has indicted Frederick Heizer Wright, a New York Daily News copy editor, on charges that he served as a paid agent of the Japanese Imperial Government for a 10-year period up to the Pearl Harbor attack without notifying the State Department.

"There was no evidence that Mr. Wright's superiors on the newspaper had any knowledge of the activities complained of in the indictment," said United States Attorney Howard F. Corcoran, who obtained the indictment.

Richard W. Clark, Managing Editor of the Daily News, said there would be no comment on the action of the grand jury.

The indictment accuses Mr. Wright of failing to notify the State Department of his employment by the Japanese and of conspiring with Japanese officials in this country to keep his connections a secret from his newspaper.

Born in St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Wright joined the Daly News staff in 1927 and was Night Telegraph Editor of that paper for several years.

The indictment declared that Mr. Wright, acting as an agent for Japan, visited the Washington office of the China Defense Supplies Corporation in 1940, representing himself as a newspaper reporter. He tried, the indictment charged, to obtain information concerning the materials and supplies being shipped to China by the United States.

Further, the indictment alleged that Mr. Wright edited speeches and correspondence of Japanese consuls and vice-consuls in a territory that extended along the East Coast from Maine to Georgia, and that he conducted an investigation of Communist activity in the United States and prepared reports which he submitted to the Japanese on the personal backgrounds of various individuals supposed to be Communists.

Mr. Corcoran said the Japanese Government paid for the upkeep of an office which the defendant opened across the street from the Japanese consulate and declared that Mr. Wright received from $300 to $400 a month for his services as an agent.

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Javery Picks Nicholson As His Problem Batter

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Al Javery, who has taught the National League to respect his fast ball, was talking about hitters.

"I can't speak for the other pitchers in this league," said the Braves' right-hander, "but the boy who gives me the most trouble is Bill Nicholson of the Cubs. He wears me out. It's a moral victory when I hold him to two bases. He isn't a percentage hitter, but he drives a long ball and hits in a lot of runs.

"Stan Musial is rough on pitchers, too," Javery went on. "And, of course, you have to rate fellows like Mel Ott and Paul Waner right up there with the best. They're still tough."

Perfect Hitter

The writer told Javery that in a recent interview Carl Hubbell had called Waner the perfect hitter, because he can punch balls to any field regardless of how they come over the plate.

"I agree," Al said, nodding. "He's liable to hit a ball a foot outside the plate and hit it safe. He won't swing at a pitch until you give him the ball he wants. He told me one day: 'I might take two strikes through the heart of the plate if I'm waiting for a certain pitch. Old Paul doesn't swing from his shoes. He uses his head."

It was suggested at this point that a majority of young ball players would be better off using their heads up at the plate, instead of swinging for the fences, particularly since some of the rabbit has been removed from the 1943 ball.

"That's right," Javery said. "Most of the great hitters were smart hitters, not free swingers. Take this Lou Novikoff, for instance. I'll never know how he hits .300. He swings hard and he's strong, but he doesn't know a strike when he sees one. He'll swing at anything."

Pitchers' Year

Did the Braves' ace notice a wholesale dropping off of hitting in the league this year, with so many good batters in the service?

"Well, of course, the pitchers aren't sorry that fellows like Johnny Mize, Pete Reiser and Enos Slaughter are out of the league," Al said. "But I blame the ball more than I do the absence of hitters. You can't drive this new one as far as you could the old one. You have to put more on it to get it through the infield. This is a pitchers' year, as everybody thought it would be."

How did Javery explain, then, the bad years of such veterans as Bucky Walters, Paul Derringer, and others?

"I can't," answered Al. "They're just having off years, I guess. We all have them. Anyhow, I don't think Derringer is having too bad a year. But Walters, most of the time, can't seem to get anybody out. They have hit him hard."

With the deader ball in play, does Javery find rival clubs using the bunt more than in the past?

"Not as much," Al said. "Not near as much. Of course, clubs bunt in the late innings of a close game to get a runner in scoring position, or when a pitcher comes up with somebody on base. But very few hitters are trying to beat them out. Fellows like Vaughan and Hack, for instance, aren't bunting like they used to. The Cardinals lay them down as often as anybody."

Javery was still thinking about Nicholson. "I wish 'Nick' would bunt the ball once in a while," said Al. "Then, maybe, I could get him out."

* * *

Briefs . . . Tomorrow the ladies get a chance, for the sum of a 25-cent tax, to watch the Braves play the Cardinals . . . The Red Sox slipped into sixth place in the American League yesterday, dropping their opener at St. Louis, 5-2 . . . Again Joe Dobson failed to win . . . If Joe could pitch as well during a game as he does in batting practice, the wins would come easily . . . Tony Lupien had a perfect day at bat—four out of four . . . The White Sox have won five out of six from the Yankees . . . The latest was Orval Grove's one-hitter last night, spoiled by Gordon with two out in the ninth . . . The Braves lost to the soldiers at Fort Devens 3-2 yesterday, as the servicemen ran up their 34th victory in 37 starts . . . Young Ray Martin, former Norwood High pitcher, was impressive in holding the Devens team scoreless for three innings.

Arne Andersson Doubts 4-Minute Mile Can Be Run

STOCKHOLM, July 9 (AP)—Arne Andersson, world's fastest miler (4:02.6) who failed yesterday in an attempt to shatter Gunder Haegg's 1,500-meter record, doesn't believe the much-talked-about four-minute mile will be run by any of the present milers.

"I cannot imagine anyone running the mile in four minutes or less during this or the next few years," the Swedish schoolteacher told the Associated Press in an interview shortly before his attempt to set a new world 1,500-meter mark of 3:45 was spoiled by inclement weather.

Watched by a capacity crowd of 20,000 (an estimated additional 10,000 were turned away), the spindle-legged, long-striding 155-pound Andersson ran the 1,500 meters over a rain-soaked course in 3:48.8, three seconds off Haegg's recognized world mark of 3:48.5.

"The track was too heavy to set a record," he commented later.

Andersson who ran his record-breaking mile only a week ago, had felt he had a good chance of setting another record, provided weather conditions were right. He had planned to run the first 800 meters in two minutes. Under his plan if he ran 1,200 meters in 3:01, he would try to sprint the remaining 300 meters in 44 seconds.

However, he was 1.4 seconds behind his timetable when he reached the 800-meter mark and didn't try to extend himself thereafter. He finished 13 yards ahead of his nearest competitor.

The "flying schoolteacher" who asserted "I'm running better than ever now" expressed the opinion "if I could have run last year like I'm doing now I could have pressed Haegg much harder and perhaps he would have been able to run a four-minute mile. Haegg was at his best last year and I doubt whether I could beat him at his best."

"Maybe the next generation of runners may be able to run the mile in four minutes or less," Andersson continued. "I might be able to run it one second faster in 4:01.6, but no more."

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	44	24	.647	
Brooklyn	44	33	.571	4½
Pittsburgh	37	32	.536	7½
Cincinnati	35	37	.486	11
Philadelphia	34	38	.472	12
Boston	32	36	.471	12
Chicago	30	41	.423	15½
New York	28	43	.394	17½

Results July 8

Pittsburgh 8, Brooklyn 2.
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 5.
Philadelphia 1, Cincinnati 0. (14 inns.)
Only games scheduled.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	39	30	.565	
Detroit	36	32	.529	2½
Chicago	35	32	.522	3
Washington	37	36	.507	4
Cleveland	34	35	.493	5
Boston	34	36	.486	5½
St. Louis	32	36	.471	6½
Philadelphia	32	42	.432	9½

Results July 8

St. Louis 5, Boston 2.
Chicago 1, New York 0.
Detroit 3, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 5, Washington 2.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Tobin	6	5	Odom	0	2
Javery	8	7	Farrell	0	0
Salvo	3	2	Martin	0	0
Barrett	6	7	MacFayden	0	0
Andrews	6	10			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Hughson	9	4	Lucier	1	2
Ryba	4	2	Dobson	1	6
Terry	5	3	Newsome	1	6
Judd	7	4	Woods	0	0
Brown	4	4			

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Ace Cardinal Battery

Associated Press

Walker and Mort Cooper

Individually or collectively, this Cardinal pair is the top battery in the National League. Walker as the catcher and Mort as the pitcher. Mort, who was high man in the circuit a year ago with 22 wins, had 10 for 1943 as he went against the Braves this afternoon at Braves Field.

Tradition of the 12th Man Keeps Aggie Football Going

COLLEGE STATION, Texas (AP)—The crowds will roar again at Kyle Field this fall and behind the decision of Texas A. and M. to have a football team where others fail there is a moral.

Tradition is the thing.

More than 20 years ago, on a cold afternoon in Dallas, a bond was forged between Aggies present and unborn. It will not be severed even by war. It is the tradition of the 12th man.

If other colleges had it, there would be more than a corporal's guard swinging to the post in September when, in other years, the Nation has reverberated to the tramp of gridiron legions from border to border and Coast to Coast.

Texas A. and M. is an armed camp these days. There are just 1,800 civilian students enrolled. This will be increased by only about 200 next fall. This contrasts with 7,000 in other years.

Aggies Hard Hit

There are thousands in the Air Corps Preflight Unit, Army special training program, and Navy and Marine radio training groups. Yet not one of them is possible football timber—those who might have the time to compete never played before.

No college in America has been harder hit on manpower than Texas A. and M. The Aggies, who were National football champions in 1939 and played in Bowl games in 1940, 1941, and 1942, had the largest student body of any military school in the United States from which to draw material.

The other day Coach Homer Norton posed this $64 question: "Are there 11 men in the student body who can play football?"

Well, the student paper, The Battalion, found out. Through it was issued the fourth call in Aggieland history for the 12th man.

This 12th man is no mythical figure. He is alive and kicking and three times he has come forward in the football team's hour of need.

It was Jan. 2, 1922, that saw the birth of the twelth man tradition. A. and M. was playing Centre College—the famed Praying Colonels. Dana Bible was the Aggies coach.

It was rough and tumble and Bible realized one more injury would leave him without a substitute back to send into the game. E. King Gill, today a lieutenant colonel at Majors Field, Greenville, Texas, had been a member of the squad, but lacking the experience of the others, had not been taken to Dallas with the varsity squad. However, he made the trip at his own expense and told Coach Bible before the game he would be in the stands, available if needed.

Bible remembered the statemnt and sent a yell leader to the volunteer, telling him to suit up. Gill responded quickly. However, he was not needed, the Aggies going on to win the game without further substitution. But the tradition of the twelfth man was created. From that day, the Aggie student body has stood at all football games—ready to go into the line-up if wanted. Matty Bell, coach of the Aggies in 1930, called on the twelfth man for help. In 1941 Norton did the same.

Necessary Action

And so the other day The Battalion said: "It is time for the 12th man to rise from the student body and offer his services to the Corps. This is necessary action to take in order that varsity sports will continue at Texas A. and M. . . . Turn out 12th man."

The 12th man turned out—135 strong. A glance at the cards filled out by Aggie hopefuls is interesting. Not a candidate for the 1943 team ever saw a minute's service on Kyle Field in a regular football game. Only four were even in school last spring for the 30-day practice routine. And they were boys just out of high school.

There are 10,000 Aggies in the service of their country today, of which 90 per cent are officers. They all will be glad to know that the 12th man hasn't let them down. As if he ever will.

Two Minor Clubs May Join N. H. L.

VICTORIA, B. C.—(CP)—Cleveland and Buffalo may enter National Hockey League competition next season but the question will not be decided until a meeting of the American Hockey Association in the East in two or three weeks, it was announced after a meeting of hockey officials here.

Conferring were Al Sutphin, owner of the Cleveland Barons, Eddie Shore, Managing Director of Buffalo Bisons, and Lester Patrick, Vice-President of Madison Square Garden Corporation and member of the Executive Committee of the N. H. L.

Peacock Favored For Pentathlon

ELIZABETH, N. J. (AP)—Eulace Peacock, three-time National AAU Pentathlon winner, will head the list of entries at the NAAU Pentathlon championship to be held at Warinanco Park Sunday. Peacock, now stationed at Manhattan Beach in the Coast Guard, is a former Temple University track star.

Peacock is expected to battle it out with John Dick of Milwaukee, Wis., who finished sixth in the NAAU Decathlon here two weeks ago, and John F. Kennedy, former Cornell University star, who finished fourth.

DeNapoli Commissioned

Gerry DeNapoli of Newton, former star Northeastern University football player, has been commissioned an ensign in the Navy, the Boston Office of Naval Officer Procurement has announced.

DeNapoli, a graduate of the university in 1941, was a regular guard on Husky football teams coached by Al McCoy and Jimmie Dunn. Before that he played for Newton High School.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Montreal 3-9, Rochester 4-0.
Buffalo 4, Toronto 3.
Syracuse 6, Jersey City 3.
Newark 4, Baltimore 3.

American Association

Toledo 4-4, Kansas City 1-8.
Indianapolis 7, St. Paul 4.
Louisville 5, Minneapolis 3.
Milwaukee at Columbus, postponed.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 2-9, Hartford 1-3.
Scranton 3-4, Springfield 1-7.
Elmira 7, Utica 3.
Binghamton 8, Albany 6.

Southern Association

Memphis 7-3, Atlanta 5-4.
Birmingham 4, Knoxville 3.
Little Rock 9, Chattanooga 8.
Nashville 5, New Orleans 3.

Pacific Coast League

Portland 8-5, Sacramento 2-0.
Los Angeles 11, Oakland 4.
Hollywood 10, San Francisco 5.
Seattle 1, San Diego 0.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Brubaker	15	3	5	0	1	.333
Nieman	105	12	32	0	13	.305
McCarthy	277	36	81	2	28	.292
Holmes	290	51	80	3	15	.276
Klutzz	87	7	22	0	6	.253
Workman	278	33	70	7	36	.252
Masi	95	14	23	2	13	.242
Ryan	192	20	46	1	14	.240
Ross	161	22	38	5	19	.236
Wietelmann	227	18	52	0	22	.234
Burns	58	5	13	1	3	.224
Jossi	240	23	48	2	16	.200
Farrell	17	1	3	0	0	.176
Poland	82	5	11	0	7	.134
Cucciniello	18	1	1	0	2	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Newsome	98	9	33	0	5	.337
Culberson	137	19	42	3	13	.307
Parise	131	15	37	0	9	.282
Fox	268	32	74	1	21	.276
Cronin	49	4	13	3	16	.265
Conroy	46	7	12	1	2	.261
Tabor	257	31	65	7	35	.253
Lupien	265	28	66	2	17	.249
Doerr	278	24	67	5	32	.241
Lake	179	24	38	2	14	.212
Simmons	104	6	22	0	11	.212
Barna	89	13	18	0	6	.202
Lasser	78	8	15	0	6	.192
Peacock	77	4	13	0	6	.169

N. Carolina Navy Makes Coach Smile

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. (AP)—Into this quiet old college town the major leagues have sent some of their greats to train for the Navy Air Forces. And, from a baseball viewpoint, they got here just in time.

Things were not going at all well for the North Carolina Navy Pre-Flight "Cloudbusters" for a while. College teams in the Tar Heel "Ration League" polished them off almost at will. Then Ted Williams, John Pesky, and company blew into the Pre-Flight camp. Now. Lieut. George D. Kepler, the coach, has a faceful of smiles.

Won 14 Straight

Until Wednesday the Cloudbusters had won 14 straight. Their nemesis, once more, was the Norfolk Naval Training Station club, a star-studded squad that would have been the pride of Col. Jake Ruppert himself. Even with that, things were going pretty good for the locals until Jack Conway whacked out a triple that sent Dom Di Maggio and Phil Rizzuto home, and broke the victory string.

But the Cloudbusters have a couple of chances to get even—at Norfolk Saturday and at Raleigh next Wednesday. That shouldn't be too difficult for a team batting .303, and whose present pitching staff has won 19 and lost 3.

True batting averages here are pretty fat. Take a look at some—you'll recognize most of the names—Buddy Hassett with .472, including five homers; John Pesky with .457 and two homers; M. Deusch with .454; John Sain with .400; Ted Williams, with .387; Louis Gremp with .348; Alexander Sabo with .350; Joseph Cusick with .333; Bob Williams with .333; Joe Coleman with .286; Harry Craft with .250; Ed Moriarty with .239; Allen Cooke with .235; Bill Krywicki with .125.

Now take a look at the pitchers: Joe Coleman, 7-1; Bob Williams, 3-0; L. Anderson, 2-0; Jim Doole, 1-0; Ivan Flesser, 1-0, and John Sain, 5-2.

Kepler's Line-up

Almost any major league manager would like to have Kepler's batting line-up (through July 6):

First up is Deutsch, a comparative newcomer to the team, who has hit five for 11 and driven in one run. Next comes Pesky, the outstanding rookie of the American League in 1942, who has hit 35 for 76 and driven in 22 runs; Hassett, Yankee first baseman last year who has hit safely 35 out of 72 times up and driven in 26 runs; and Williams, voted last year the most valuable player in the American League by New York sports writers, who has hit 19 out of 49 times up and driven in 19 runs.

That, in anybody's league, is a big four.

Harvard Donates Use of Stadium

At the request of Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commanding General of the U. S. Army Air Forces, Harvard University will make the Harvard Stadium available on Saturday afternoon, July 24, for a track meet to be held under the sponsorship of the A. A. U. and the American-Scandinavion A. A. for the benefit of the Army Air Forces Aid Society.

The feature of the meet will be a race between Gunder Haegg, the Swedish track star now in this country, and Gilbert Dodds, of the Boston Athletic Association.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Steve Mesner, Reds, and Kewpie Barrett, Phillies—Mesner made three hits and scored two runs in leading winning attack in first game and Barrett kept nine hits scattered over 14 innings to win nightcap 1-0.

Elbie Fletcher and Pete Coscarart, Pirates—Former hit three-run homer and latter tripled with bases loaded to overpower Dodgers.

Allie Reynolds, Indians—Kept seven hits spaced and struck out nine to beat Senators.

Ned Harris, Tigers—Drove in two runs with single and made spectacular shoe-string catch to stymie eighth-inning rally by Athletics.

Don Gutteridge and Mike Chartak, Browns—Former made four hits including a triple and latter drove in three runs with pair of singles against Red Sox.

Orval Grove, White Sox—Pitched one-hitter, going till two were out in ninth before Joe Gordon doubled, to shutout Yankees and remain undefeated with seven victories.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Curtright, Chicago, .339; Stephens, Browns, .337.
Runs—Vernon, Washington, 47; Gutteridge, St. Louis, 44.
Runs Batted In—Etten, New York, 52; Stephens, St. Louis, 49.
Hits—Wakefield, Detroit, 99; Johnson, Washington, 83.
Doubles—Keltner, Cleveland, 21; Wakefield, Detroit, Appling, Chicago, and Siebert, Philadelphia, 17.
Triples—York, Detroit, 7; Lindell, New York, 6.
Home Runs—Keller, New York, Laabs and Stephens, St. Louis, and York, Detroit, 10.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 24; Moses, Chicago, 18.
Pitching—Grove, Chicago, and Candini, Washington, 7-0.

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, .339; Herman, Brooklyn, and Hack, Chicago, .324.
Runs—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 62; Walker, Brooklyn, and Musial, St. Louis, 46.
Runs Batted In—Herman, Brooklyn, 50; Nicholson, Chicago, 47.
Hits—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 93; Herman, Brooklyn, 92.
Doubles — Herman, Brooklyn, 22; Vaughan, Brooklyn, 20.
Triples—Musial, St. Louis, 11; Gordon, New York, 6.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, 12; Nicholson, Chicago, Litwhiler, St. Louis, and Di Maggio, Pittsburgh, 9.
Stolen Bases—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 9; Ott, New York, and Gustine, Pittsburgh, 7.
Pitching—Sewell, Pittsburgh, 13-3; Krist, St. Louis, 7-1.

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NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

POSITIONS
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
GIRLS— Addressing, Stencil Cutting, Clerical
MEN—Labor and Mechanical
Apply Personnel Department—forenoons
One, Norway Street, Boston

WANTED — Janitor for Boston school residence, living included; opportunity for work for married couple. Please reply to Box K-74, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MERRIMAN BROS.
INCORPORATED
Long established company
Good working conditions.
Highest type of fellow workers
NEEDS
Machinists
Turret Lathe Operators
General Laborer
Trainees
War Work, Good Wages
OVERTIME
Apply 9-5
185 Amory Street
Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts
ARNOLD 5100

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE ST., BOSTON

HYDRAULIC ENGRS: Tech trained	Att
PLANNING ENGR: Mach exp	$4000
ELEC ENGR: Dev exp	Att
INDUSTRIAL ENGR: Thorough exp	To $6000
TIME-STUDY MEN: Little exp	$40-50
METHODS MEN: Little exp	$40-50
METALLURGIST: Exp	$4/4500
TOOL DESIGNERS: Several	Cd Sal
MECH DRAFTSMEN: Exp	$50 +
HEAVY MACHINERY DESIGNERS	$4/5000
CHIEF DRAFTSMAN: Mech	$75 +
TRAV AUDITOR	Exp & $2700
IND ACCT: Thorough exp	$4/5000
INV & COST ACCT: Exp	$3600
COST ESTIMATOR: Metal mfg exp	$3/5000
COST DEPT SUPVR: Mfg	$4200
ACCTS: Public experience	Att
TRAV AUDITOR: Ind exp	To $6000
BOOKKEEPER-BANK TELLER	Att
CLERK: Trainee, clean cut, young	$20
LAB ASSISTANTS: College trained	$40

CLOSED SATURDAYS JULY AND AUGUST

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada
(Continued)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COOK or chef and baker, also couple (man and wife) for kitchen and pantry duties; Christian Scientists preferred; small country hotel whose guests are mainly Christian Scientists; worthy salaries. Write Box G-17, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED, competent maid for general housework and cooking for family of 2. WHITE, Lasell 2264 (Mass.).

HOUSEKEEPER, family of 2 adults; laundry sent out; plain cooking; preferably live in; pleasant room. Tel. Reading 0838 (Mass.).

MILTON, MASS.—Companion-housekeeper for mother and daughter; Christian Scientist preferred; pleasant home surroundings. Blue Hills 0469.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXP. EXEC. desires change, qualified for complete plant management including labor relations and transportation. Box N-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVE—DEVELOPMENT ENGINEER
Native American, past draft age, in good health, active, capable of supervising production; methods; plant organization; product development; engineering; research. Many years' successful manufacturing experience with well-known concerns, seeks position of responsibility where practical mechanical aptitude and seasoned judgment can be used to advantage. Willing to act in principal or subordinate capacity. Write Box C-13, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEXTILE MAN, wide experience and acquaintance, desires position with rayon mill or yarn producer in sales or promotion capacity; excellent references. Write Box P-15, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS (Christian Scientist), experienced, desires position Manhattan or near by. Write Box P-16, S. 1350, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

NURSE-COMPANION, Christian Scientist, reliable, experienced, conscientious, for woman or child needing special care. M. H. (Apt. 11-D), 270 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

3 BUSINESS LADIES gladly divide inside and outside work on farm towards war effort during 2 weeks' vacation (Aug. 16 to 28); within 100 miles N. Y. C. Write Box R-7, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ORGANISTS

ORGANIST available for services in any church within 40 minutes of Boston. 64 Mt. Vernon Street, Cambridge. Eli 4644.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY FOSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp., Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 2900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

BEAUTY SHOPS

EDNA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Square, Mass., near Rialto Theatre; all lines of beauty craft. PAR. 7532.

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42, Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C. Rm. 1019
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo 5-3311

CANOES FOR SALE

WANT a light canoe? Order an E. M. WHITE Featherweight. Model on display at ROGERS CANOE STATION; representative also for the OLD TOWN. Tel. 9816, 103 Newell Ave., Trenton 8, N. J.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

DOGS FOR SALE

DALMATIANS
REGISTERED puppies for sale. R. S. Whitehouse, 500 La Grange St., West Roxbury, Mass. PAR 4767.

KERRY BLUES
By Champion Blue Barron 2nd, Champion Ben Edgar Blaise Strain, 9 wks. old. Excellent types. Call Big. 3387 or write Box A-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St. Ken. 0848. Opp Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST from baggage car between North Carolina and New Jersey, pet cat, tiger, white markings, collar, two bells. Write Box B-20, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

RANGES

FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co., 26 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge. TRO. 4520.

USED CARS

EAGER TO BUY
Your Car at
High California Prices
FOR
ROY BUTLER
Dealer Since 1915
460 Blue Hill Ave. GAR. 8452
Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl. GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

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6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

PITTSBURCH PAINTS
WALLHIDE
The Nation's Most Popular Paint FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS
R. W. Shattuck & Co., Inc.
444-448 MASS. AVE. ARL. 0134

TIRES RECAPPED HERE
WHOLESALE—RETAIL
Charles B. Perham, Inc.
295 Broadway Arlington 2433

ARL. 2570
QUALITY FRUIT STORE
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables Daily
A Neighborhood Store With Friendly Service
Free Delivery on All Orders Over a Dollar
618 Mass. Avenue

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hauer's FRENCH **CLEANSING-LAUNDERING**
17 CHARLES STREET
PHONE LAF. 2136

BOSTON—Roslindale

Saves Time and Labor
BARCOLENE
CLEANS Rugs, Carpets, Painted Walls,

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued from previous page)

This summer, there will not be as many places to go, as things look now, and you might

Just as Well Be Cool as Hot

Palm Beach Suits $19.50

Tropi-tex Suits $32.50

Harvard Cooperative Society

In Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.

TELEPHONE TRO. 2211 BEL. 4500

SAGE'S

Our prices are always as low as we can make them and continue in business. "THE FLAVOR SAVER" 3-Lb. Jar 73¢

MEATS GROCERIES FRUIT VEGETABLES

VISIT

The Wave Beauty Shoppe

for your next Permanent Wave Satisfaction always given.

Call TRO. 1603 7 HUDSON ST.

YELLOW CABS

Cambridge Taxi Company

Call KIRKLAND 3000

2 BAY STREET

Prompt, Courteous Service

Baggage Transfer

ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EX. CO.

271 Albany Street Liberty 7400
1400 Mass. Ave. Kirkland 8188

HARVARD SQUARE

Hauer's

LIFE INC II

CLEANSING-LAUNDERING

1761 Massachusetts Avenue TRO. 2510

HAYDEN, Incorporated

Formerly Fred Hayden

38 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506

HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING

Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors

Estimates Given

Fiske's

ICE CREAM—CANDY
LUNCHEONS—DINNERS

HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE
KIRKland 8661

833-835 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
LAsell 2183

The COCK HORSE

Home of Longfellow's Village Blacksmith

LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS

Served in the Shady Garden

Sunday Dinner and Supper

56 BRATTLE STREET ELIOT 8800

Combination Luncheons

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL

Promptly Delivered

Concord Oil Co.

INC.

Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel 800

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buttercup Hill Tea Room

CHARLEEN J. BAKER

SPECIAL Saturday Night Supper 50c

Sunday Dinners Served 12 to 8

$1.25 up

584 Main Street Tel. 4063

Our Mexican Room is available for parties

F. H. Lane Company

FOR SUMMER COMFORT

Choice Standard Worsted or Tropical Worsted Suits. Wide selection here now in these and other Summer garments.

Prices Held Down on All

536 MAIN STREET

We are featuring the new

COLD RAY PERMANENT

No electricity or heat used.

Harper Method Shop

520 Main St. Room 17 Tel. 3430

---

helen's

For Your Vacation

VANITY FAIR LINGERIE

needs no ironing.

381 MAIN STREET

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores

Kidder & Davis

692-700 MAIN STREET

JOHNSON-FULLER LUMBER COMPANIES

Retail Lumber and Building Materials

Also

Leominster, Mass.—Clinton, Mass.
KEENE, N. H.

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.

MILK

Regular—Grade A—
Homogenized
Egg—Cream
Cream Cheese
Cottage Cheese

Deliveries Every Other Day Tel. 630

Make This Store

YOUR headquarters for your needs in your Home, on your Lawn and for Garden Supplies.

CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.

621 Main Street Tel. 3970

MASSACHUSETTS

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1942

The Department Store of the North Shore

Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

Buy your War Bonds and Stamps here to help build Shangri-La, the Mystery Ship

WILSON'S

SUN-FUN SHOP

RITA'S

Lunches, Ice Cream

Candies, Novelties

24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LITTLE'S STATIONERS

22 FLEET STREET TEL. 2120

HOLYOKE

Enchanting

BLACK DRESSES

$10.95 up

Icicle Black and cool to look at, enhanced with lovely lace.

STEIGER'S

E. H. Allyn & Co.

INSURANCE

of every description

CARL C. ARMSTRONG

Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at

NAPOLEON BAIL'S

Shoe Store and Repair Factory

168 High Street Next to Transcript

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.

"Make it a rule
To use Whiting's Fuel"

COAL—OIL—COKE

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S

THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

Real Estate and Insurance

F. M. & T. E. ANDREW

BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

The

PAUL REVERE SHOP

1782 Massachusetts Ave. Tel. Lex. 1499-J

Pictures and Picture Framing

Shower and Wedding Gifts

Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

Meats—Fruits—Vegetables

Fine Groceries

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.

1710 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex 0336

PARTRIDGE'S

1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840

To help win the war we follow the

SHARE FAIR PLAN

Pyrex Glass Baking Ware

Gift Sets and Big Variety of Separate Dishes

HERBERT M. LAWRENCE

1717 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0300

LOWELL

Cherry and Webb's

LOWELL, MASS.

Fashion Headquarters for Northern New England

VIVIAN'S BEAUTY SALON

Tel. 3-3672 Wyman's Exchange

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards

A. O. EDWARDS COMPANY

STORE-WIDE

GOODWILL SALE

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY

Don't Miss the Values

Lyle

181 CENTRAL STREET

If my work pleases you, tell others; if not, tell me.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Morse & Beals

FLORISTS

66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

LYNN

LACE TABLE CLOTHS

Smart, new designs! Durable as well as decorative. Good household size, 70x86. **$5.00** Reg. $6.98

Goddard Bros

Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
Lynn, Massachusetts

The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7700. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MALDEN REMNANT STORE

176 MAIN ST., Opp. First Baptist Church

Large assortment of high quality fabrics at our usual low prices.

Summer Goods

Sheers — Seersuckers — Prints
Silks—Drapery Materials

Wool for Hooked and Braided Rugs
Patchwork by the Pound

RESTAURANT

for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry

424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 3200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

To the Readers of

The Christian Science Monitor

Your yellow slips are appreciated. Thank you for your patronage!

FACTORY OUTLET STORE

204 Pleasant Street Malden

Now in Progress at

F. N. JOSLIN CO.

Advance Sale of Furs

Advance Sale of Furniture

ALBA'S BEAUTY SALON

MALDEN'S NEWEST SHOP featuring the

NEW COLD WAVE

All Branches of Beauty Culture

Next to HARDWICK'S

52 Exchange Street Mal. 2235

MEDFORD

"Medford's Store for Men"

Nationally-Known Brands of Men's Wear

Arrow Shirts
Interwoven Socks
Jockey Underwear
Fashion Park Clothes
Nunn-Bush Shoes

Closed all day Wednesday during fuel crisis.

Open Friday and Saturday Evenings.

Thomas O'Brien & Son
Medford's Store for Men
MEDFORD SQUARE
SINCE 1866

Mobilgas Mobilubrication

DON'S SERVICE STATION

Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient

Tire and Battery Service

DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1895
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BEAN & COLE

Dependable Plumbing and Heating Service

Wallpapers and Paints

29 Essex St. Melrose 2566

'blue coal'

HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.

Mystic 3100
Crystal 1680

THE GARDEN SHOP

C. B. & F. H. GOSS, INC.

198 ESSEX STREET MEL. 0794

Making Better Gardens Is Easy With Proper Materials and Tools.

A. C. Richards & Co.

INCORPORATED

Upholsterers

Furniture Made to Order and Repaired

Mattresses and Refinishing

9 E. EMERSON ST. TEL. MEL. 1253

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*

Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.

'blue coal'—N. E. Coke

Holland Furnace System of Heating

Oil Burners

1088 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0819 Nee.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM
(Continued)

Enna Jettick

SHOES FOR WOMEN

$5 to $6.50

STORER'S, Inc.

NEW BEDFORD

—in Old New Bedford

"GULF HILL"

denotes the highest in quality

Restaurant and Ice Cream Bar

596 PLEASANT STREET

Opp. Library in The Heart of The City

WING'S

790 Purchase Street

July Clearance of Rugs, Linoleum, Draperies and Yard Goods

Come In Now for Values

Perry

THE FLORIST

72 Spring St.

POTTED PLANTS

Flowers for All Occasions

Seeds for Your Gardens

JAMES E. LILLEY

Quality Meats and Groceries

Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor

271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 3-2212

Prompt Delivery

Willey's Inc.

500 PLEASANT STREET

Distinctive Clothes for Women and Misses

Our Edgartown Shop Opened on July 1st

New Bedford Steam Dye House

A. H. BENNETT, Prop.

Cleaners and Dyers

With a reputation for good work and service since 1886

Plant, 45 Hunter St. Store, 690 Pleasant St.
Also Main St. at Falmouth, Mass.

Cherry's

THE WOMAN'S STORE

NEW BEDFORD

Licensed Sanitone Cleaners

BUSH & CO., INC.

Established 1885

Cleaners and Dyers

The Sanitone Way

512 Pleasant St. Dial 57803 or 57804

NEWBURYPORT

Old Fashioned Candies
Nuts—Ice Cream

Hot and Cold Drinks
Fountain Service
Luncheonette

Chase's Candy Shop

53 State Street Tel. 494

Wilbur Coon

Shoes for Women

X-Ray Fitted

Traister's Shoe Store

16 Pleasant Street

D. CASHMAN

Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies

Your Business Is Appreciated

Telephone 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0404. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM CLEANERS

Sold and Repaired

Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners

MOORE and MOORE, Inc.

361 Center Street BIG. 0072

NEWTONVILLE

LUMBER
PAINTS
STORM SASH
INSULATION
COMBINATION DOORS

PECK LUMBER CO.

947 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 1997

OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 5 P. M.

PITTSFIELD

Pittsfield Milk Exchange

INC.

Highest Quality Dairy Products

Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream

120 Francis Avenue Tel 2-1561

LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR

TIRES

Our Modern

Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.

SHAPIRO MOTORS

Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.

DIAL 2255 631 NORTH STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

Wear

WALK-OVERS

for

STYLE and COMFORT

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

190 North Street

ANNA FERGUSON ELOISE TAFT

The Ernest Beauty Shoppe

HAIRDRESSING

Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing

85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK

TEL. OFFICE 9-1151 RES. 9-0080

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

MONEY-SAVING VALUES

in All Departments

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 9712. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DUSTPROOFED 'blue coal' CLEERCOAL

NEW ENGLAND COKE

by a modern method

FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS

RALPH COAL CO.

38 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

CASTLE FILMS

You can buy these Films at

STANLEY-WINTHROP'S

7 BEXHILL ROAD, QUINCY, MASS.

Use our "RENT-A-REEL" Service

8mm.—16mm. Silent—16mm. Sound

NOW—6 Convenient Offices

Quincy, Wollaston, North Quincy, Weymouth, East Weymouth, South Weymouth

GRANITE TRUST COMPANY

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Dorothy Benham

Millinery

Waltham, 443 Moody St, Arlington, 863 Mass. Ave. Malden, 147 Pleasant St, Quincy, 1333 Hancock St.

Richard D. Chase & Co.

Established 1887

GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE

Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BOOTHBY'S

"The Store Where Friends Meet Friends"

Visit Our Baby Shop

Complete modern baby department. Gifts galore for the new baby.

376 MAIN STREET WAKEFIELD

M. F. CHARLES & SONS

JEWELERS

Hamilton and Elgin Watches

Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1500

TORRE'S

Pineapple Fruit Sherbet

Reading Square Reading

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 5700. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.

Coal

Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke

38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0310

Star Market Co.

Finest Assortment in Somerville

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Sparkling Fresh, Top Quality, Every Day

401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

BELDEN & SNOW

The Men's Wear Stores

Davis Sq.—Union Sq.

and

439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

ROSE HARDWARE CO.

George Rose, Prop.

Magoun Square Pros. 1095

Come in and see our complete line of equipment for fishing, vacation or picnics.

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me for personal insurance service

CHARLES W. GOWEN

Ludlow, Mass.

Office Dial 3611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Send It to the Laundry

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD
(Continued)

Lovely Flowers

from CROFT'S

(F. T. D.)

193 Dwight Street Phone 4-2193

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.

Main and Lexington Streets

Clean Coal Careful Teamsters

Prompt Delivery

WELLESLEY

We Supply Car Wants

Batteries—Tires—Storage

Mobiloil—Lubrication

Bumper-to-Bumper Service

ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE

Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsler's

Try Our LUNCHEON *Specials*

Ice Cream and Candies Community Theater Building

WEYMOUTH

MILADY'S SHOP

Weymouth Landing

DRESSES — MILLINERY
HOSIERY — UNDERWEAR
and ACCESSORIES

A. B. BRYANT & CO.

182 Washington Street, Weymouth

Family Marketmen Since 1876

QUALITY, SERVICE, VALUE

Telephone Wey. 0600

WINTHROP

Ham's STORES **Announcement**

In order to ration obtainable commodities we are obliged to close *one day* each week. Therefore, until further notice, Ham's Stores will be closed all day as follows:

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY
Centre	Beach	Highlands
OCEan 0760	OCEan 0057	OCEan 1667

PIONEER FOOD STORES

Meats—Fish—Groceries

Fruits—Vegetables

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Shop Early for Best Selection

J. H. Forbes—Groceries
G. H. Lamont—Meats

490 Shirley St. OCEan 1590

WORCESTER

TATMAN & PARK

INSURANCE

of All Kinds

See us for your War Damage Insurance

44 Front Street Dial 5-4341

FUEL OIL—"BLUE COAL"—COKE

F. E. POWERS CO.

13 Federal Street Dial 3-7281

European Classified

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Wanted, GODALMING—or near a Christian Science church — unfurnished flat or part house; OWN KITCHEN. Box W-1779, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

RENEW-WEAR, LTD., turn SUITS-COSTUMES, OVERCOATS like new, 70/- and save coupons. Post or call, 3, Broadway, Victoria Street, London, S. W. 1. Abbey 7348.

HOUSES WANTED

SUTTON, Surrey, in or near. Wanted to rent, small house or self-contained flat. Box W-1780, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

KENT.—On bus route 8 miles from Tonbridge in a quiet home in own grounds. Apply MRS. ROBERTS, Ashenden, Plaxtol.

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

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(Continued from previous page)

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Tollhouse on the London-Bath Road

This quaint structure of the Georgian era caught the fancy of our Camera Club member. The battlemented tollhouse is between Newbury and Hungerford.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Limestone May Be Substituted for Alfalfa In the Feeding of Cattle?

We have heard of rock bass and even of rock candy, but rock-fed cattle still calls for a stretch of the imagination. However, experiments in a midwest agricultural experiment station seem to point to the possibility of raising steers on a diet in which limestone is substituted for alfalfa hay.

The theory behind this strange dietary recommendation is that cattle get needed calcium from alfalfa hay, but they might just as well get their mineral from limestone. Experiments were conducted to prove this contention.

One lot of steers, for instance, was fed prairie hay on which had been sprinkled powdered limestone. Another batch of steers was fed plain prairie hay without the rock trimmings. Three years of testing resulted in the conclusion that the rock-fed steers actually grew better and put on weight faster than the others.

Further tests by the agricultural experiment station indicate that the proper quota of limestone for a steer is a tenth of a pound per day. This quota, curiously enough, does not vary with the size of the steer. This, the experimenters explain, is because the small young steers need relatively large amounts of calcium for bone-building, but the larger, mature cattle need less calcium in proportion to their weight since their bones have completed most of their growing.

Powdered rock, as one might well suppose, is not particularly palatable. The cattle, therefore, need to be coaxed into including limestone in their diet. This may be accomplished by first mixing the finely powdered rock with the feeding allowance of cottonseed meal and then spreading the mixture over the grain ration. It is also possible to feed the limestone simply by spreading the dust over the silage.

It is claimed that powdered limestone makes it possible to feed cattle where alfalfa cannot be grown, since no dry roughage is needed—silage and powdered rock serving in its stead.

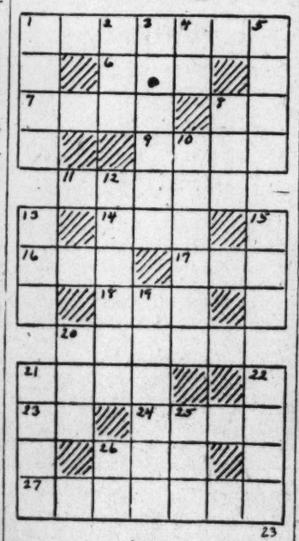
—W. P. Keasbey

Gas From Wood

Producer-gas, obtained from wood, is reported to be the source of power on 90 per cent of the motor vehicles used by the state railways of Sweden.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Name of what American patriot stands first upon Declaration of Independence?
6—What is a fortified manufacturing city of Germany?
7—Notes of what musical instrument are generally written on 6 lines, and not on 5?
8—Symbol for tin is what?
9—"Heigh-ho, says Rowley" is repeated in Mother Goose rhyme about what creature?
11—What is the wand used by Eugene Ormandy?
14—What is a suffix used to form feminine nouns?
16—How many acts in Donizetti's "L'Elisir D'Amore"?
17—If you emulated Dickens's Jenny Wren, would you act, fly, or sew?
18—January 19th is celebrated in Southern U. S. because it is birthday of what Confederate commander?
20—What is a kind of condiment introduced from India?
21—In certain song, baby is "mighty lak' a" what?
22—Neuter pronoun.
24—What do you call the flaring mouth of a trumpet?
26—What is the protective covering of a lassoi?
27—What city of Scotland is situated on both banks of the Clyde?

Down

1—King of France marched up what "with twenty thousand men"?
2—Who was Egyptian goddess of the sky?
3—What are spaces or openings made by splitting?
4—Omsk, Asiatic Russia, is on Irtish River at confluence of what river?
5—Richard Coeur de Lion was what?
6—Male descendant.
10—One who peels pulpwood and logs is called what?
12—In Homer's "Odyssey," who entrusted Ulysses with the winds?
13—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
15—Who was one of two creatures in "beautiful pea-green boat"?
19—What volcano on Ross Island was discovered by Captain Ross and named after his ship?
20—Small bed.
21—In "Reynard the Fox," what object has a stone of three colors?
23—You would find a clevis on a door, harp, or plow—which?
25—Unit of energy is what?
26—Musical note.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

Speaking of Time

Voltaire asked himself the question: "What, of all things in the world, is the longest and shortest, the swiftest and slowest, the most divisible and the most extended, the most neglected and the most regretted, without which nothing can be done, which devours all that is little, and enlivens all that is great?"

And then through the hero of his "Zadig, a Mystery of Fate," he answered:

"Time."

"Nothing is longer, since it is the measure of eternity."

"Nothing is shorter, since it is sufficient for the accomplishment of your projects."

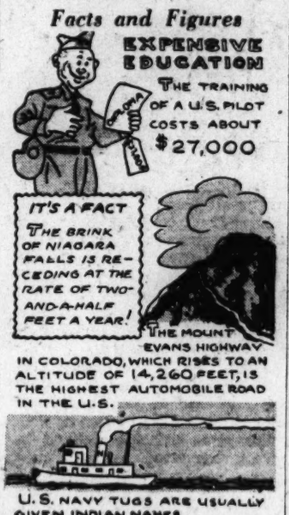
"Nothing is more slow to him that expects; nothing more rapid to him who enjoys."

"In greatness it extends to infinity, in smallness it is infinitely divisible."

"All men neglect it; all regret the loss of it; nothing can be done without it."

"It consigns to oblivion whatever is unworthy of being transmitted to posterity, and it immortalizes such actions as are truly great."

Facts and Figures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K. PARRS

Just for Fun

By Henry Boltinoff

"What good would it do if you DID find men on some other planet? How could they take us out?"

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

Miss L. P. B., Long Beach, Calif., takes this opportunity to reveal several of her ambitions. Here they are: "To sponsor one of the cargo ships I help to build and go on its trial run . . . to fly my own plane . . . to look through the Mt. Palomar telescope when it is finished . . . to drive the length of the new Alaska-to-South America highway."

Our correspondent thoughtfully adds: "This column is affording a lot of chuckles for us, because we find ourselves agreeing with so many of the ambitions."

* * *

E. L. J., a school teacher and librarian of Lincoln Park, Mich., has not so far outgrown a tomboy childhood but that she would like to learn to be a tree surgeon so that she could still climb trees.

* * *

From Hillside, N. J., Mrs. L. H. H. writes: "I am a bookkeeper. My long and secret ambition is to play a steam calliope, the kind that's used in circus parades. I'm sure I'd attract plenty of attention!"

Daily Quotation

Self-command is the main elegance.—EMERSON

Bit of Advice

Claremore, Okla.

Recently at a local reception station a raw recruit stepped up to a lieutenant colonel and impatiently asked, "Hey, Bud, when do we get out of this place?"

The lieutenant colonel, remembering his own recruit days, explained in the friendliest way that an officer should not be addressed as "Bud."

"I just couldn't bear to think of that chap being squelched by some hard-boiled officer," the lieutenant colonel explained to his mother that night when he repeated the incident. "I wanted to warn him so that he wouldn't get into any more trouble."

In Lighter Vein

No Mistake About It

He: "If I had a million dollars do you know where I'd be?"

She: "I'll say. You'd be on OUR honeymoon."—Modern Pulverizing.

His Money's Worth

Customer: "Waiter, I know meat is scarce but don't you think this steak is ridiculously small?"

Waiter: "Yes, but it will take you a good while to get through it."

Checking Up

"Do you think you'd care as much for me if Dad lost his money?"

"Has he?"

"Why, no!"

"Of course I would, dear."

NEWS ITEM — ALBERT SPEER, NAZI MUNITIONS MINISTER, SAYS GERMANS ARE MAKING WAR MATERIALS IN THE OPEN AIR UNDER MOST PRIMITIVE CONDITIONS

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VE CAN'T MAKE DER BLUEPRINTS ON PAPER -- DER VIND BLOWS DEM AVAY
STUKA
'TIS PRIMITIVE ISN'T IT?
GUN FACTORY
REMEMBER, VE ISS DER SUPER-MEN!
PHOOEY ON DIS SUPERMEN BEESNESS
TO CRACKING PLANT
ERSATZ GAS
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*No Sale*

By Le Pelley

THE SUB WANTS TO LAND THE MEN AT ONCE ... CLOSE THE DOOR ... BUT LET ME KNOW IF YOU GET THE PHOTOS
THE CHILDREN ARE JUST OUTSIDE —
TUBBY, YOU GO EXPLAIN WHY WE HAVEN'T THE PICTURES —
NO ... YOU'VE ALL GOT TO COME —
I'm SORRY.. WE COULDN'T FIND ANY CONSTRUCTION WE COULD PHOTOGRAPH
BUT THERE'S LOTS OF IT AT THE INLET !!
BUT THAT'S A MILITARY PROJECT.... WE CAN'T TAKE PICTURES OF THAT !!
.. AH.. !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Did I Say What-to-Do "Problem"?*

By Rodgers

"Well—no big important all-summer job turned up today but I managed to keep busy—
I found the cows were getting through a break in the pasture fence and I shooed them back where they belong—
I gave the scarecrow a hand—
Called the boys and Uncle George in from the fields at supper time—
Had a good romp with Jimmy and the Boss before they went to bed—
And—as I went to bed myself I wondered what happened to that "what-to-do" problem!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Don't Look Now But—*

By The Hagers

My hat was gone. With some concern I searched the house from stem to stern.
"I fear that I've misplaced my hat." Matilda smiled and said, "Oh, that!
There's no cause, Waddles, for alarm; It's on its way out to the farm.
And why I bought it, I don't know— Since seeing one on Ted and Joe."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Congress Comes Home

Just before recessing until Sept. 14, several Congressmen remarked on the floor that they lacked a "clear directive" from the people and felt they needed to visit their home districts and put an ear to the ground. Certainly Congress in its last days before the recess gave every indication of lacking clear direction, and when they arrive home Senators and Representatives are liable to get their ears bent.

For it is no secret that Americans are deeply disturbed. It is true the war strategy and fighting is heartening to the people. But when they look in other directions they repress a shudder. Mostly, they are concerned about the fight against inflation and its madcap correlatives — the alphabet kaleidoscopics, the push from the farm bloc, the shove from labor, the hue and cry about food, and, almost up to the last moment before recess, the forward, backward and lateral passes between the White House, the Upper House, and the Lower House on the question of food subsidies.

And in the midst of deciding that food prices should be rolled back slightly by use of limited subsidies, so that the line might be held, the Senate suddenly threatened to reverse all this and break the whole inflation structure by voting to raise the price of such an economic keystone as corn 33 cents a bushel! The House managed to retain subsidies and hold to the price of corn. But there was nothing in the record of the past few days to hint that confusion is ended.

This action on corn illustrates a central fact: The United States has undertaken an immense and complicated job in the control of inflation in wartime. It is an undertaking which America has never even attempted before—this saving of its citizenry from the sharpest effects of war's disarrangement of domestic economy. The monetary shambles of "continentals" and "greenbacks" have a place in national recollection. The present curtailment of civilian production and the concomitant sparing of employment and wages contain threats of similarly harrowing import for the average American.

Yet the man on the street is coming to feel that America has embarked on these stormy seas with only a goal dimly seen and no course plotted. When Congressmen come home they will find the people want a reasoned, substantial, articulated plan for the fight against inflation. They want policies, not irresponsible expediencies for food subsidies, prices, wages, taxes, rationing and all the other parts of a sound anti-inflationary program.

They want a plan explained so all can understand and follow it. They want clear Presidential and Congressional leadership on it, and an end to the impression that vague "pixies" behind the scenes in Washington pull mysterious strings and utter strange noises that emerge from "puppets" dressed like department chiefs.

And they want this plan adhered to —blocs, pressures, politics fourth terms notwithstanding. That's what the people want. If Congressmen need to come home to find it out, let them come.

Freedom and Freda

That peculiar gleam in the eye and expansive movement of the hands no longer testifies unmistakably to the telling of a piscatorial story. Likely as not, it indicates a Victory Garden tale is being related. And just as many a too ardent fish prevaricator has dreamt of sea serpents and mammoth whales, so one morning this week enthusiastic gardeners in Fair Lawn, New Jersey, must have thought they were witnessing the dream result of exaggerated descriptions of the size of their cabbages or Kentucky Wonders.

Freda, four solid tons on the loose from the Sells Brothers Circus, was calmly breakfasting on the choicest bits in half a dozen gardens. Surprise was expressed at her dexterity in stepping between rows and refraining from trampling the plants, but that is readily understandable when her true purpose is grasped. She probably had been practicing.

For we are convinced that Freda was on no mere marauding expedition. She doubtless had been hearing reports of those pachyderms of the Hagenbeck Circus of Hamburg, who are doing the work of heavy tractors in clearing the farm fields of northern Germany. No Nazi elephants were going to get ahead of Freda. She was really only trying to enlist in the land corps—and starting her garden career by "thinning out" the rows. But that was something too big for even the extensive thought of Victory gardeners to grasp.

More Stuff Than Bluff

Lieut. Jack Bade of Elk River, Minn., flying an Army P-40 out in the Southwestern Pacific, probably would be the last person to call himself exceptionally courageous because he turned his plane into a flying buzz-saw and went after six Japanese Zeros, with his guns out of commission. But because he did so, three Navy bombers were saved, says the War Department. And, what is more, the Zeros avoided their assailant and the Army pilot landed safely.

The question of personal bravery probably doesn't rightly enter into this story at all. Given the inspiration, probably nine pilots out of ten would have done the same thing. The point about Jack Bade is that he was a quick thinker. He knew the unprotected bombers were in danger. His machine guns were out of action; ergo, he utilized the only weapon he had left—the plane itself.

Oh, yes, it took courage to emulate an aerial ram. He chanced the bullets from the oncoming enemy, but did he know the enemy would avoid a collision and thus break their line of attack against the bombers? Would he have crashed into the Japanese planes if they had not swerved? Would he have banked off if the Japs had not?

Perhaps even Jack Bade cannot answer the questions. It was probably more than merely a superb piece of bluff. Certainly the Japanese thought he "meant business." And it was good they did. Otherwise Jack Bade might not have been spared to fly again for his country. For we choose to believe that this intrepid American pilot meant to halt the enemy at all costs. That would be the true hero's way, since, in offering his own, he was saving the lives of others.

Eyes on Russia

The story of what is happening on the war's biggest front is still far from clear. The dust and smoke from those steel behemoths locked in what is called the world's greatest tank battle are scarcely thicker than the murk of rumor and report from the Belgorod-Orel line. Yet to two big questions the answers are beginning to appear.

Are the Russians holding? After only five days and on the strength of Berlin's failure to claim any substantial gains that can be indicated by place names and of Moscow's somewhat more circumstantial reports, naming German units engaged and admitting some advances (lessened by counterattacks), there is reason to believe that the Nazi High Command has not so far scored any important progress north of Kursk and no extensive break-through in the Belgorod sector.

Is it a full-scale offensive? The Nazis at first pretended there was no major engagement. Then, to hear Berlin tell it on the radio, one could suppose that the Russians were the aggressors. One tale was that a Russian commander "misunderstood" a minor German attack and opened a general engagement. Now German sources admit they are trying to pinch off the Kursk salient and are building up the battle into a desperate struggle on a wide front into which both sides are sending their reserves. They also make much of a new "super-Tiger" tank and other "secret" weapons.

From both sides' reports it now appears that a battle involving about 1,000,000 men is in progress, that the Germans have recently moved large forces into the Orel-Belgorod line, and that both sides are expending tanks and planes on a huge scale. This indication that the Nazis are committed to a major drive in Russia is almost of more importance than the indications that the Russians are holding.

For if Hitler is really deeply involved on the East the opportunity for a British-American attack in the West is at hand. London and Washington are naturally not announcing their intentions and the Berlin reports of Allied "invasions," now here, not there, are designed either to "spring a leak" or to build up false hopes and confusion in occupied areas. Yet one or more British-American moves is preparing and the locking of horns in the East ought to speed it.

"Does a person have to have a permit to sell strawberries?" asks a newspaper reader. No, but he has to be in Dun & Bradstreet to buy 'em.

It turned out that Sister wore one of Aunt Tildy's antimacassars by mistake for a hat last Sunday, but nobody knew the difference.

Our Readers Say—

"One Soldier That Didn't Get To Vote"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Have just finished reading the article, "10,000,000 Voters Under Arms." It is gratifying to see that someone is thinking along the lines mentioned.

My own experience was typical. During the time prior to the last Congressional election, after the soldier voting law became a reality, I wrote to the Secretary of State for Pennsylvania, as directed—and received ballots for the State and local elections that were being handled concurrently with the Congressional voting. At the same time I was advised that these ballots were being sent to me by authority under such and such a law, but that the national elections fell under another law and another authority so it would be necessary "to formally, and in writing, request ballots for the Congressional elections at 'such and such a place'"!

Such "playing around," and such misunderstanding of the original intent of the law, made me disgusted. Incidentally, by the time I was notified that I would have to write elsewhere, it was one day before election; so here is one soldier that didn't get to vote.

Fort Benning, Ga. — CAPT. DON S. FOGG

The Cost of Conversion

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A news item recently refers to the question of reserves for postwar reconversion of industrial plants to peacetime production. The necessity for such reserves is countered by the argument that the need may never arise, the extent and cost is too conjectural, and the duration of the war too indefinite to permit any determination as to how much should be allowed on a given contract.

It seems to me all these questions would be wisely resolved if we consider that when such conversion becomes necessary, the cost of it, after careful appraisal, should be looked upon as part of the cost of the war and paid by the Government, on condition that the conversion agreed to is actually carried out. Conversion of a plant back to peacetime production is merely putting the plant back into its former condition when taken over or converted to war production.

A tenant is supposed to leave property in the condition he found it in when he first occupied it. The same principle applied to industrial plants converted to war purposes would seem to solve this question, if the Government would now declare it to be its policy if, when, and as such reconversion actually occurred.

With such assurance, industries and the Government need consider now only the question of appropriate profits on war production activities. I believe it is a fact that conversion to war production has been paid for or properly covered in production costs. Reconversion costs can best be appraised when such reconversions, in each case, become a clearly defined problem. All that is needed now is agreement that such costs, when they occur, shall be assumed by the Government as a part of the cost of the war, and a very insignificant part.

Boston — WILLIAM STANLEY PARKER

Postwar Challenge

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In Life for June 14, there was a whole page editorial entitled "Postwar Plans" which closes as follows:

"The editors of Life believe that the national interest of this country is extremely broad. The United States might like to forget about all the rest of the world, but we believe it would be dangerously against our interest to do so. For our interest is inescapably bound up with other people's freedom, other people's prosperity, other people's safety. To state the idea in another way, it is necessary that our policies have a certain universal quality . . . in which all the world can share. To the extent that we can help others we can best help ourselves; and if we want to flourish we must carry this doctrine further than any other country, including Britain. The big job for our postwar thinkers is to show why this is so and how to achieve it."

You have had such able articles on the postwar subject I thought that you might squarely and fully treat the subject in detail, covering, as it does, first the spiritual side—the doctrine of love—economically the principle of co-operation, the elimination of tariffs so far as it does not lower standards of living, and the ultimate building up of business in this country, involving, of course, an adequate international banking system and medium of exchange. The great thing would be to show the great benefits to this country.

Brockton, Mass. — FRANCIS M. HALL

"Bureaucracy"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to thank you for the article "Bureaucracy—and Letters to the Editor" which appeared in the Wide Horizon column on the Editorial Page.

The Federal bureaucracy in its earlier years attempted to bring about prosperity through the policy of scarcity: crops were plowed under, and pigs, with unborn young, were exterminated in order to create scarcity of food—the food that is so urgently needed everywhere today! The brain-trusters had failed to learn the lesson of prosperity taught by Joseph in Egypt many centuries ago.

The wasteful governmental spending, which has been on the increase ever since the present Administration came to power, does not seem to have come to a stop. Sabotage against human decency and morals, as well as against our war effort is being permitted to go on unhindered, as in the cases of labor racketeering, and the liquor traffic.

Dean Ackerman's article was certainly timely. Let us hope that it may bring about an awakening not only to the general public, but also within the Administration.

Miami, Fla. — AMERICAN

Would Bomb Rome

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a loyal American who has most of his family in the armed forces, I would like to know why the Rome end of the Rome-Berlin Axis is not bombed?

Rochester, N. Y. — R. WENTWORTH

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Bearing the Brunt Again

"We Will Take You Into Town . . ."

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

We have received a long and moving letter from a Negro woman in Detroit, discussing the recent grievous race riots there. In the course of the letter, she tells this inspiring event:

"I would like to . . . tell of one of the Negro race who said that the streetcar on which she was riding had to drive into the barn miles away from town, and she had to start walking through the area where the mob violence was most stirring in two spots. Two Southern white men passed her, stopped their car, and called out: 'If you are not afraid, we will take you into town; you are in danger walking along there alone.'

"She said she thanked God, and got into the automobile with the men, and one of the men said: 'The thing which will straighten out this whole situation is that the people should know more about God and his care for all men.' They brought her to where she was to get on a bus and saw that she was safely on. In the downtown section there stood thousands of men and women, some in the mob and others looking on. She said she really trusted in God and arrived at home safely, without any harm."

This incident, probably not unique, shows the fundamental human decency which we all know is the birthright of all Americans. It is, so to speak, the true character of the citizens of Detroit, which was so badly tarnished and corroded by the riots. It is an example of the achievement of an interracial moral order. And it is our job, surely, to clear the way—in America and in the world—so that this true birthright may be manifest.

* * *

To that end, an article in the current Nation by Horace R. Cayton, an able Negro journalist, says some fine and challenging things. "The United Nations," he says, "will have the task after the war of setting up a new balance of power based upon a moral order which, to be workable, must include yellow, brown, and black people. How can America share in this when it does not include its own black citizens in the moral order prevailing within its own boundaries?"

How, indeed! Mr. Cayton begins at the right end, with the moral relationship which must prevail between men. The many discriminations, the lack of opportunity and facilities, which today face Negroes in many sections of the Nation would soon be soluble if the basic conditions of interracial moral order could be realized. Here the South, which has often had the warmest kind of feeling toward its Negroes, can make a contribution that sometimes escapes the North.

But the problem is world-wide, and Mr. Cayton puts it in terms that every white citizen should ponder soberly:

"How about the Negroes; how do they feel? Many white persons who have inquired have been frightened by the answers they obtained. A change so profound that few persons realize its fateful meaning is taking place in the mentality of the American Negro. . . .

* * *

"In the present conflict, the Negro is finding the problems of the Chinese, the Indians, and the Burmese strangely similar to his own. In this sense the Negro is becoming more internationally-minded than the rest of the population. His sympathy with other colored peoples was aroused long before the general population had begun to question America's policy of isolation. . . . Realizing more acutely than whites the global significance of a guaranty of democratic rights and privileges to all peoples of the world, he has broken out of his caste-bound mentality, transcended his purely racial point of view (which led him only to despair), and now sees his position in society as identified with that of the darker races of the world."

And Mr. Cayton concludes:

"Perhaps the first step toward a solution should be the realization that the problem of the American Negro is a world problem, that it is part of the problem of all the common people of the world. Somehow, through some mechanism, there must be achieved in America and in the world a moral order which will include the American Negro and all other oppressed peoples. The present war must be considered as one phase of a larger struggle to achieve this new moral order. In terms of welfare of our country and our way of life, the struggle for the rights of the American Negro is as important as the struggle for military victory over the enemy."

What constitute the "rights of the American Negro"? That is the question we must solve first. We should, and can, start with the moral order: with our declaration of intention to work out for Negroes a sound and workable status in the United States. While to talk of need for gradualism is sometimes an excuse for inaction, we can make progress only as our road is paved with unity. The very first, the very smallest step, is to recognize that this is a world road.

Mirror of World Opinion

Let Us Not Forget

Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.—SANTAYANA

International anarchy led to World War One. After a few poorly supported attempts to build an organized peace, the world slipped back into international anarchy again. And 21 years from the peace treaty, World War Two started.

There's no particular reason this sort of thing shouldn't go on forever—unless we *do* something about it.

The revolution in transportation and communication is only a hundred years or so old—less than that for the airplane—but so far the chief difference it has made is that wars can be fought on a larger scale.

Nevertheless, it has introduced a new element. An international police authority is now a technical possibility. The only obstacles are human. Gallup polls in both Britain and America, the historic homes of "splendid isolation," show that 74 per cent of the voters in each nation are willing to make a serious effort to overcome these obstacles.

But we mustn't forget too soon, as we did last time, or we shall be condemned to "repeat" again.—*Des Moines* (Iowa) *Register*.

The Wide Horizon

Free Speech, Free Press: A Free Future

By Frederick C. Crawford

President, National Association of Manufacturers, and President, Thompson Products, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio

In an address before the Wartime Conference of the National Editorial Association

Without a free press there can be no free political system. Without a free press there can be no free economic system. American industry, when it affirms its faith in competition, thereby asserts its faith in something even bigger than this system of free enterprise which has created the American standard of living. . . .

The greatest monopoly which can exist is a monopoly of public opinion. Basic to the four freedoms of the Atlantic charter, basic to all the freedoms of body and mind that we can enumerate, is freedom of speech. If we can preserve free speech and a free press in America we can solve all our other problems. Given freedom of communication we can freely pool our knowledge and our theories, we can thresh out differences in debate, we can work out formulas of co-operation.

American industry is confident that if we retain freedom of speech, in public assembly, in the printed word, and over the air, we can retain the free economic system on which America in the course of 150 years has grown to world leadership. Given freedom to tell its story, industry is confident that it can present a case which will win the approval and support of a vast majority of Americans.

* * *

Our case would be briefly this: The stupendous war production which industry has achieved in the last two years is the prime fruit of a system that has been developed for a century and a half. By nurturing ingenuity, by protecting inventive genius, by rewarding individual initiative and encouraging the investment of savings in enterprise, we established American industry as the healthiest and most vigorous in the world, and we made American standards of living the highest in the world. . . .

People before 1933 were not unaware that our American life contained large areas of unfinished business. The American standard of living had been going up but we knew there was still plenty of room on top. . . .

Always there will be new demands by great sections of our people who need to catch up, and by our whole people which wants to keep going. An economy cannot be mature as long as there is no limit to people's desires or to a people's courage. . . .

Today, as we all know, the Jeremiahs of a mature American economy must turn a blind eye on the boundless new industrial frontiers that are being thrown open by the new victories of science and research under the spur of war. Vast new areas of raw materials and energy are being opened up by chemistry and electronics for occupation and settlement by the American people. . . .

This is the story which our free economic system has to tell, if only we are given a chance to tell it. Availing itself of this basic freedom of all the Four Freedoms, freedom of speech, industry will continue to defend its record in the press and over the radio and by occasionally hiring a hall. . . .

* * *

It seems that even radio is not immune from the regrettable habit of free peoples to disagree on occasions with their government as well as among themselves. And so we find the Supreme Court imposing conditions on the individual broadcasting station, including limitations on the right of contract, in return for the Federal Government's license.

Will it be a licensing system next for the newspapers of this country? Or will it take the subtler form of subsidies disguised as Government advertising? This we know: When the newspapers definitely turn for their advertising revenue away from private industry to government, it is the beginning of the end for freedom of the press; and not so far from the end either. . . .

The printed word has always been the chief weapon for freedom of speech and of thought. For a few dollars Thomas Paine prints a pamphlet that braces a war for independence. For a few hundred dollars William Lloyd Garrison operates a weekly newspaper. For a few dollars a man named Lenin can print a hundred leaflets on onion paper and smuggle them into the Czar's Russia.

When the free word is suppressed there is bound to go with it the free competitive system. . . . You editors as leaders of public opinion in America must do your part in preventing the upward march of the masses from being interrupted and driven back by the advance of totalitarian journalism and totalitarian economics.

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